PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

[TEN PAGES.]

No. 52,647—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	30th Aug.
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	S. Barcham	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	13th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1902.

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BOMBAY.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM,	T. Rassevitch	4100	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 930. 2nd Class Rs. 588-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
A STEAMER	E. Mecozzi	5,095	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th August, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,480	O. Canepa	15th Nov., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8,	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. CAPRI, 6,000 Tons from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1902. Excellent accommodation. Fares Moderate.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach [illegible] The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a [illegible] free of charge. E. R. NORTON, [illegible] London, Eng. Over 30 years' continuous success.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY the 29th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy-Fromy, to sail on or about 17th September 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

REAL WILTSHIRE BACON

AS SUPPLIED TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND EMPEROR.
And other Members of the ROYAL FAMILY.

HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE BACON

Every Side Bears the CROWN BRAND.

The consumption of Harris's Wiltshire Bacon exceeds that of any other six or seven curers together.

GOLD MEDALS :
1889—PARIS—1900.

Specially Selected, and cured for

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

Arrivals by every direct Mail Steamer.

All prices in the current catalogue of Treacher & Co. are REDUCED 10 PER CENT, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Beers and Medicines.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

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Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	,,	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	,,	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	,,	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	,,	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	,,	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil		6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez	25, with rings	5	8
Bouquets ,,	25, ,,	4	0
Non Plus Ultra ,,	50, ,,	8	0
Isabelas ,,	50, ,,	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of	100	6	0
,, ,, ,, No. 2, ,,	100	5	0
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THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.

OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY, POST FREE.

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PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.

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PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.

PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.

PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.

PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

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MYSORE COFFEE.

THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES.

GROWN ON OUR OWN ESTATES AND ROASTED, GROUND AND PACKED BY US AT OUR FACTORY, CHICKMAGLUR.

GUARANTEED PURE.

NO ADMIXTURES.

In ½, 1, 2 and 3 lb. lever top tins, per lb. Re. 1-0-0.

REDUCTION ON QUANTITIES.

SPECIAL TERMS to Messes, Clubs and the Trade,

¼ lb. sample tin sent post free to any address in India on receipt of six annas.

THE MYSORE PLANTERS SUPPLY CO.,
CHICKMAGLUR, KADUR DISTRICT,
MYSORE STATE.

FEVERS ! MALARIA ! ! PLAGUE ! ! !

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :
M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 6 per cent. for the period ended 30th June 1902, is made payable at the Registered office of the Company, No. 33, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, from MONDAY, the 1st September 1902, between 12 and 3 p. m., to Members whose names stand on the Register on 4th August 1902, on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
મોતાભાઈ ભીખાજીની કુંપની,
i. e., MOTABHAI BHIKHAJI & Co.,
Agents.

Alice Buildings, Bombay, 7th August 1902.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1902, for FILLING in GROUND for the Central Depot for the Presidency Vaccine Department, at Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs 5,250.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

J. K. WILLIAMS, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 14th August, 1902.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 268 of 1902.

VIRJI BHOJA and others.......................Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDUL CADUR ISMAILJI MOTIWALLA ....Defendant.

THE ADJOURNED SALE of the moveable Property herein will be proceeded with at House Nos. 182 to 186, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, (and following day) at 2-30 o'clock p. m.—Dated this 23rd day of August 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is APPOINTED under a POWER of ATTORNEY from Alcock Ashdown & Company to act as Secretary and Manager of the said Company during my absence from India.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1902.

J. W. HEPWORTH.

FORT COACH FACTORY,
MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY.

THOSE of our Constituents and Customers who have not still received our NEW CATALOGUE of CARRIAGES issued Specially in commemoration of the Coronation are requested to write for the same to:—

Mr. PESTONJEE B. PRESS,
Proprietor.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 250 of 1901.

SORABJI PESTONJI DAVAR .... Plaintiff,

vs.

KAIKOBAD CURSETJI POWALLA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 30th day of January, 1902, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of September, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the following immoveable and moveable properties, viz:—

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the defendant of and in all that the land hereditaments and premises firstly hereinafter described and also one undivided equal fourth part or share of and in one undivided equal moiety of and in all the lands, hereditaments and premises secondly hereinafter described;—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the message, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 58, new No. 15391, and new Survey No. 1-8167, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 3279, and Street Nos. 70-72, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid, on the West by Murzban Road, on the North by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah and on the South by the property formerly of Shamji Ludha and Cooverji Ludha but now of Mowji Rowji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of Cursetji Pallonji Powalla deceased.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, situate, lying and being at the junction of the old and new Hanuman Street, and at Kitchen Garden without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 628, Collector's new No. 2906, old Survey No. 1-1138, and new Survey No. 1603, together with the several messuages, tenements, chawls, building and shops standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Munipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1233, and Street Nos. 61-69, Ward No. 1239, and Street Nos. 71-75 Ward No. 1240, and Street Nos. 77-79-81, Ward No, 1241, and Street Nos. 83-89, Ward Nos. 1234 and 1427, and street Nos. 39 to 47 and 2 to 14, Ward Nos. 1429-1430 and Street Nos. 18-20, Ward No. 1242 and Street No. (1), Ward No. 1243, and Street No. (2) Ward No. 1244, and Street No. (3), Ward No. 1148, and Street No. 16, Ward No. 1335, and Street No. 49, Ward No. 1236, and Street Nos. 51 to 53, and Ward Nos. 1237 and 1238, and Street Nos. 55, 57, 59, and bounded on the North partly by the Old Hanuman Street and partly by the property of Lallubhai Ghellabhai, and on the South by the New Hanuman Lane, on the East by the end or apex of the triangle formed by the Junction of these two roads, on the West by the narrow gully or passage beyond which are buildings of Cooverji Bhabha and Damodar Morar and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Executors of the said Cursetji Pallonji Powalla and the heirs of the late Mr. Dorabji Pallonji Powalla.

All that one undivided equal fourth part or share of the Defendant in all that the following moveable properties or in the proceeds thereof or in such other moveable property into which the proceeds or any part thereof may have been converted or invested, that is to say:—

6 Municipal Tansa Water Works 4 per cent Debentures, one piece of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of the nominal value of Rupees Five hundred each.

6 Municipal Tansa Water 5 per cent Debentures, one piece of nominal value of Rupees one thousand and five pieces of nominal value of Rupees five hundred each.

25 Shares of the Bank of Bombay.

17 Shares of the Bank of Bengal.

6 Shares of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

7 Debentures of the Aurangabad Mill of the nominal value of Rupees one thousand each.

1 Share of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

4 Shares of the Central India Mills Company, Limited.

3 Shares of the Peeroo Mahomed Mills Company, Limited.

8 Shares of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.

3 Shares of the Anglo Indian Mills Company, Limited.

11 Shares of the Wadvan Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

14 Shares of the Dhoolia Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

4 Shares of the Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Akola Ginning and Pressing Company, Limited.

12 Shares of the Master Flour and Spice Mills Company, Limited.

50 Shares of the Madras Electric Tramway Company, Limited.

10 Shares of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Badham Pile and Company, Limited.

2 Shares of the Kemp and Company, Limited.

5 Shares of the Apollo Press Company, Limited.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 14, K. Sardar Gunj, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 499 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased .... Plaintiff

vs.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANECKBAI, and SAKEENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 251, New No. 11,333, Old Survey No. 269, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to-say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Devidin Maderilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or round situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 259 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 429 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA..Plaintiff

VERSUS

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM............................Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014. Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-45703, New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 4-3138, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 10035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4586, New Survey No. 2-6133, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10033, Old Survey No. 4531, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6133, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4930 4981, New No. 11197, New Survey Nos 4633, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6138, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6433 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, on or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 2216, 2220, 2221, 2222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 63, 184, 185, 188; 1, 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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SORES, BURNS, AND SKIN DISEASES

OF EVERY KIND are immediately Relieved and Quickly cured by applying

"ANTEXEMA,"

This Invaluable Skin Remedy is sold in Bottles, with an interesting treatise on "Skin Troubles," price Re. 1 and Rs. 2, or post free for the value from the Indian Agents:

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 Per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

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SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110, Branches in India.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

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WANTED,—A young and respectable European or Eurasian TO TRAVEL for a firm of Brewers. Should have experience, Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to Box No. 513 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

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THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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ONLY 25 PAIRS.—Ladies' Black or Tan Court Shoes, Rs. 1-4 per pair. During the last few days of our Monsoon Clearance Sale.—SUTOR & Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation, Free delivery in Bombay,—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay: and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager. H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

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THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.. Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income..............................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

During 1901, 5,718 Policies issued for Rs. 3,16,81,530. Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4s., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term

(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000

(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;

(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London.
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses

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Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar
Sub-Agencies:—Bangalore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
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AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs, 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent,

7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point.
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent.	Per Annum
For 2 Years.............................	5½	
" 1 Year	5	"
" 6 Months............................	4½	"
" 3 Months............................	4	"

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
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NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA QUALITY Oil of Lemon, imported direct from the Lemon Groves of Mesina. Passed the Government Chemical Analysers' test for genuineness, Rs. 4-8 per lb. (in ½lb. bottles.) Apply, James Connell, Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

THE ONLY
MOTOR CAR
FOR INDIA
IS THE
LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR
WITH A
KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration
No Noise
Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM
THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.
Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.
IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller...	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford...	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, glass and crockery-ware, handsome table ornaments, carpets, table lamps, one handsome mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, and Soehne in first rate order, cloth and gown press, cooking utensils, &c., the property of J. D. F. ENGLE, Esq. Government Inspector of Factories.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALLY OOMER STREET.

High Court.—Suit No. 22 of 1901.

Abdoola Hajee Dawood........................ Plaintiff

versus

Hajee Joosub Hajee Ally........................ Defendant

In pursuance of the Consent Decree in the above suit dated the 22nd February 1901 and by order of the Executors of the late Abdoola Hajee Dawood, the plaintiff abovenamed, and on account and risk of the heirs of Hajee Joosub Hajee Ally, the abovenamed defendant who died after the date of the decree, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, at 4 p.m., sell by public auction on the premises the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the Western side of Ally Oomer street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6078 and street Nos. 160—162 and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 975, new No. 8149, old Survey No. 1928 and new Survey No. 735 and bounded as follows :—On the East by the Alley Oomer street aforesaid, on the West by sweepers passage, on the North by the house belonging to Jambhee Molla or Bapoo Khote street mosque, and on the South by the house of Memon Essa Haji Rawoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. at their office at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almirs, meatsafe, cupboards, book stand, cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, organ with 7 spare rollers, Milner's iron safe.

L. S. B. rifle by Colt's Pt. F. A. Manufacturing Co.

1 six chamber revolver by Colt's Pt. F. A. Manufacturing Co., Ld.

The very valuable law library, including works of general literature, belonging to Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Pleader.

The property of a deceased gentleman:—Blackwood cot, chest of drawers, wash hand tables, teapoys, ice box, leather box, vases, wearing apparel, etc.

By order of the receivers of the estate of the late Bai Soonabai Sorabji Mehta :—

1 large size Panorama with about 200 pictures, magnifying glasses, duplex Burners and Screens.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamal Succoor—

2153 B. C. L. 6176-6—2 cases fancy silk 36in.
2173 B. C. L. 6206-7—2 cases fancy silk 36in.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light victoria.
1 strong built vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.
2 saddles, 1 double bridle and stable kit.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon below the Hancock Bridge in the Compound of Hamilton Hotel the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, glassware and crockery, Mahogany Cottage piano, windproof lamps, table ornaments, pictures, etc., the property of A. CAMPBELL, Esq.

The property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR GENTLEMEN REQUIRING DRAWING-ROOM DECORATIONS.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th and FRIDAY, the 29th inst. at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, remaining consignment of Japanese curiosities of various description, consisting of silk, gold embroidered folding screens, silk pictures, large size flower Jars, Jardiniers with flower pots, umbrella stands, flower holders, tea and breakfast services, garden stands, hanging baskets, wall plates, life size china figures with gongs, silk fans, photo and scrap albums, bronze ware, lacquered ware, reed and bead chicks, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RUNGAREE MOHOLLA OR MAHOMED BAWA KHANDAY STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Meya Hajee Mr Book Goolame Punja in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 26th day of February 1873, and the 24th day of November, 1884, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Fazendari ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Rungaree Moholla or Mahomed Bawa Khanday Street, in the Sub-district of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under old No. 8 and new No. 7, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth and 90 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Rungaree Moholla or Mahomed Bawa Khanday Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by a Musjid of Abdool Sellam, and on the south by the house of Memon Esmail Faig.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES, QUAKER OATS, VASELINE, ETC.

ON MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Bertie Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street, and Mr. J. Stanley Smith—

2 cases druggists sundries.
16 cases or packages of Parke Davies and Co's Goods.
7 cases of Quaker Oats and
4 cases of Vaseline.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla opposite Messrs. Philips & Co., the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Evans & Co., Chemists, consisting of medicine in bottles, drugs, surgical, instruments, oilman stores, perfumery, glass cupboards, show cases, counter, gas fitting etc.

If required the whole will be put up in one lot and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy.
KALKADEVI ROAD. BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES ;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Bombay mails of the 9th inst., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£95 3-16 = plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 = plus 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........£108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £95 1-8 = plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 24 3-16 = — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 3-16 = — 1-16
Do. New York .... 52 3-8 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·19 = — 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London........20·48 1-2 = unchanged
Exchange on New York .... 4·87 1-8 = — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4 " = "
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 " = "
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8 " = "
3 Do. Do. 3 3-8 " = "
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-2 " = plus 1-4
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2 " = unchanged

Rapeseed Brown 36. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed 55 1-4. Aug.-Sept. Business done. Tone strong.

Para Rubber, 3s. 2 3-4d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4 27-32 — 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·37 — 2	4·28 — 2	4·22 — 2	4·19 — 2

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·17 — 2	4·17 — 2	4·17 — 2	4·17 — 2	4·17 — 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port .... 5,000 Bales.
" Last year .... 3,400 "
Exports to Great Britain .... Nil
" Continent 4,000
Mid-Uplands 9
Futures, month of Dec. .... 7·90 plus 9
Do. do. March .... 7·91 plus 10
Coffee .... 5 9-16 plus 1-16
In New Orleans—
Spot 8 3-8
Futures month of Sept. .... 7·97 plus 10
Do. Dec. .... 7·74 plus 11
Closing tone steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£130,000
Gold do.	£50,000
Silver to Hongkong	£135,000
Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	18,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,50,000
" " at Interior Ports	50,000
	Bales.
Total week's sales	24,000
" Sold on spec.	3,000
" Sold for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	9,000
" Actual exports	5,000
" Week's imports	16,000
" Stock	476,000
Surats week's sales	300
" Amount forwarded to consumers	300
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	7,000
Afloat American	10,000
" Indian	3,000

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Caledonia from London :—

Gold Bullion	Rs. 153,600
Gold Coin	" 37,100
Silver Bullion	" 13 23,479

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 22nd August 1902 :—

Cotton	820 bales.
Wheat	974 cwts.
Linseed	1,309 "
Rapeseed	4,909 "
Gingellyseed	34 "
Poppyseed	4 "
Groundnuts	124 "
Castorseed	2,784 "
Rice	61,620 "
Myrabollams	863 "
Cottonseed	2,757 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand		1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do		169
Marks 3 do do		137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		129 1 4
Shanghai 30 " "		171
Japan 30 " "		151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone firm
Cash........ 98-3
1st Settlement........ 98 2
2nd do. 97-15

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June 4 do.

SEEDS.—
Linseed.—Tone steady
Ready / Forward } 10 1
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward } 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward } 6 11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward } 7 4
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready / Forward } 8 10
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready / Forward } ... ... 26 12 to 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone .... strong
Estimated sales 5,000
Total imports .... nil

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4·29	4·31	4·25	4·21

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apr.
4·20	4·20	4·20	4·19

Apl.-May
4·19

COTTON.—The market is steady to-day with prices about one rupee higher than yesterday, owing to the advance in America. We do not hear of very much business passing at Colaba.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols........ 95 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan........ 108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers........ 65 1-8
Bar Silver........ 24 13-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th August 1902, as compared with the statement of 12th August 1902 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 12. Rs.	A.	P.	August 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,96,60,668	7	11	1,55,10,274	10	2
Other Deposits, &c.	8,82,01,253	13	7	8,42,47,045	9	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,16,548	4	0	3,47,024	14	8
Sundries	13,18,810	15	0	13,70,596	4	1
Rs.	14,10,07,581	8	6	13,58,74,941	6	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,58,47,547	0	0	1,48,47,490	0	0
Other authorised Investment	66,13,270	0	0	67,52,370	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,75,03,896	9	8	2,53,18,501	5	9
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,49,50,782	3	0	1,49,65,037	1	6
Bills discounted, &c.	1,86,47,342	3	10	1,88,61,979	6	8
Balances with other Banks	16,44,072	3	6	16,02,316	3	8
Bullion	3,242	9	8	2,592	9	8
Dead Stock	16,00,941	11	11	16,02,233	11	1
Stamps	12,697	10	11	11,481	7	6
Sundries	3,86,588	15	8	8,46,874	11	10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,84,94,029	6	11	2,62,35,915	12	5
Do. at Branches	2,48,08,170	13	10	2,42,57,012	13	8
Rs.	14,10,07,581	8	6	13,58,74,941	6	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	3,76,194	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	7,74,600	Do.
Other Deposits	39,54,208	Do.
Post Bills	79,524	Do.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	8,20,957	Decrease.
Loans	19,99,398	Do.
Accounts of Credit	14,255	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,14,637	Do.
Cash at Head Office	22,58,114	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	5,21,128	Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEWETT—August 9, at Bombay, of peritonitis, Cicily Mary Jewett, wife of Lieutenant A E Jewett, 43rd Gurkha Rifles, aged 24 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HERBERT—August 15, at Tonbridge, Cent, England, the wife of Arthur Herbert, Berar Police, of a son.

DEATH.

MARTINDALE—August 14, at Weston Lodge, Albury, Surrey, Mary Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel B H Martindale, C B.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BORAH—August 11, at Silchar, the wife of Lieut-Colonel S Borah, I M S, of a daughter.

FRAME—August 13, at Hingrijhan Tea Estate (The Dehing Co. Ld), the wife of Robt H Frame, of a son.

GRANT—August 12, at Simla, the wife of Lieutenant Patrick Grant, The Black Watch, of a son.

MITTER—August 9, at Masulipatam, the wife of Captain R K Mitter, I M S, of a son.

ROSLING—August 21, at Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of A W Rosling, of a daughter.

WARDEN—August 10, at Darjiling, the wife of F N Warden, Bengal Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WINTHROP—STONEHEWER—August 13, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev C Giles, John Gerard, 2nd son of the late Benjamin Winthrop, of 77, Addiscu Road, London, to Florence Elise, eldest daughter of the late Edwin Harton Stonehewer, of the Bank of Madras.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water 3-0m. 3-3a. Low water, 8-37m., 9-10a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana, half yearly meeting 6-30 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Victoria Terminus, 10-35 a.m.

CRICKET MATCH.

Presidency, vs. Parsis Gymkhana Ground.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian Antilope (Antelope Cervicapra) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. D S. N. Cooper.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Valetta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.—Among the candidates who appeared after private tuition in the London Chamber of Commerce Commercial Examinations, held in May last, the following have passed :—Book-keeping—F. M. Spencer. Machinery of Business—T. C. Walsh and R. L. Phillips. Commercial and Industrial Law—T. C. Walsh and R. L. Phillips.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of July last, 1 horse 2 buffaloes and 1 bullock were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners ; while 36 horses, 4 buffaloes and 174 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 284 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 7 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 17 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Sewree Cross Road, regarding the death of Lallee, a Hindu woman aged twenty years. The deceased was the wife of a dyer and lived with him at Sewree Cross Road. They lived together peaceably until about a year ago, when difference arose between them owing to the husband having taken under his care three children belonging to his elder brother who died about that time. The maintenance of these children gave rise to frequent quarrels between the deceased and her husband. On Friday evening Lallee was missed from home. A search was made for her with the result that her body was found in a well in the neighbouring oart. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, one Kalia Changa, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years, was going along Esplanade Road off the footpath with several others. When near the Queen's statue he was accidentally knocked down by a horse attached to a landau, belonging to Virjee Kuppa. One of the hind wheels of the carriage struck the man on the right side of the head, causing fracture of the skull. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after midnight. It appears that a victoria was coming from behind and the deceased in order to avoid that vehicle ran across the road and in doing so came in front of the landau which knocked him down. Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED WITH A BAYONET.

MR. H. RENDALL, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in June last, convicted Khodajee Jhalajee of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life. An appeal by the accused from the above decision was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. Mr. Lallubhai A. Sha appeared for the accused.

The accused was charged with murdering a Bhangi of Kanod in the Panch Mahals. Accused came with a tent of the Commissioner, Northern Division, when the tent was sent on to Kanod on the camp being changed. Accused was alone at the tent, and two Bhangis were tying up tatties to form a cooking shelter. When a third Bhangi, the deceased, arrived with an extra tattie, the accused called him up and asked him why he brought it late. When the Bhangi answered the accused, apparently in a fit of rage and possibly under the influence of liquor, rushed at him and stabbed him with his bayonet, whereupon the deceased fell down and died almost on the spot. Accused was shortly afterwards arrested at the tent, and his gun and bayonet were seized. Accused stated in court that he had drunk liquor and toddy, and did not remember what happened thereafter until he found himself under arrest. It appeared that a peon of the Commissariat and the accused came to Kanod in charge of the tent sent forward. The peon Hyderali stated that on the morning of the 10th March, he was engaged in putting up the tent and that accused, who had come as a member of the local police party, was asleep near the tent, and on waking up, said that he was going into the village to get food, and then went off. The peon having finished putting up the tent, went off about noon and affirmed that he told some Bhangis, who were fixing up a tattie cookroom shelter some fifty paces off to keep an eye on the tent. On returning about 1 p.m., the peon found accused lying on the ground and kicking at the tent kanat, and remonstrated with the accused who attacked him and then took up his gun, whereupon the peon became afraid and ran to the chora. There he found a karkun of the mamlatdar, and they two with some men went to reconnoitre. Accused then came at them with a naked bayonet, whereupon the party returned to the chora to deliberate, and soon afterwards some Bhangis came crying that the deceased had been killed. They afterwards went back to the tent, found the accused still there, and advancing cautiously through the tent, they pounced on accused from behind and arrested him. Close by they found the dead body of the deceased, riddled with wounds which were bleeding freely. Accused, with his gun and bayonet was then removed to the chora. The Sessions Judge remarked it would seem probable that accused's passion was roused by deceased's answering him back, and that losing all control of himself he at once attacked him with the weapon ready to hand, and bayonetted him. The deceased had ten wounds, and there was every reason to suppose that they were inflicted at one time in the heat of passion. The assessors recommended the accused to mercy ; and considering his youth, and the fact that the murder was not a premeditated and cold-blooded act, but committed in the sudden heat of passion, not improbably owing to intoxication, Mr. Rendall sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, looking at the circumstances of the case, dismissed the appeal summarily.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

THE game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Gymkhana was resumed on Saturday morning at half past eleven o'clock on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. Over night the Bombay Gymkhana had made 73 in their first innings and the Poona XI had hit up 190 without the loss of a wicket, Captains Greig and Wood having made 115 and 68 respectively. When play was resumed the wicket seemed to be in rather better condition than on the previous day. Captain Wood took the first ball from Cheetham, Major Walton going on at the other end. Captain Wood made a single off the first ball and in two hits to the Wandby Road boundary Captain Greig brought the score up to 199, thus breaking the record of 193 for the first wicket on the Gymkhana ground, made in the Presidency Match of 1893 by Major Poore and Captain Greig. Runs again came rapidly, thirty being hit up in 12 minutes. At a quarter to 12, Wood reached 80. A minute later Captain Greig, by a magnificent drive, sent the ball on to the top of the tents, thus scoring another six. Adopting the same tactics with Major Rogers' next ball, however, he put the ball up to the wicket keeper, a magnificent innings thus being closed for 143, and the partnership having produced no less than 232 runs. In Greig's innings there were one six, and 21 fours. His play contained nothing that could be properly called a fault. Two balls later Capt. Wood stepped out to hit Cheetham and missing the ball was promptly stumped by Aston. Furber was the next man in and he endeavoured to steal a run before the over was complete. The ball was cleverly fielded by the bowler and returned to Aston before Furber could get back and his wicket was thus captured before he had made a run. Major Field and Mr. Tillard were now at the wickets. The rate of run getting considerably abated after the dissolution of the first partnership. The scoreboard signalled 250 at five minutes past 12 o'clock. Major Field seemed to experience some difficulty with Cheetham's bowling. Several times his strokes appeared to be rather risky, and he very seldom hit out. When Tillard had made six, he gave two easy chances in two consecutive balls, Major Walton letting the ball slip through his fingers. Neither batsman appeared to be very comfortable and Tillard was eventually yorked by Rogers when he had scored six. The innings was then declared closed, 271 having been scored for the loss of four wickets. The Gymkhana had thus 198 to make to avert a single innings' defeat.

The Bombay Gymkhana again sent Aston and Cheetham to the wicket. Another bad start was made. Aston, after having made a few hits, was caught in the slips by Greig off Norbury, who had gone on to bowl with Greig at the other end. Carnegy filled the vacancy. Cheetham appeared to be considerably more at home than on the previous day, and he made one or two very pretty hits. Runs, however, did not come very freely. After having made a boundary, Cheetham gave a chance in the slips off Greig's bowling. Carnegy began to hit out when the score had mounted to thirty, hitting two boundaries in two consecutive balls off Norbury. Cheetham gave another chance to mid off when the score had reached 40. After the score had mounted to 46, Cheetham was captured leg before wicket by Wood in exactly the same way as he was in the first innings. His innings of 18 could not be described as characteristic of his general play.

When play was resumed after tiffin, runs came slowly. Captain Davy gave a chance to Wood, who was bowling a very good length. This was before he had scored. Afterwards he hit eleven runs off one over of Greig's, two of his strokes being fine drives to the boundary. Greig next over produced eleven runs, and in Wood's next turn with the ball Davy gave another chance of being caught and bowled. By ten minutes to three, 80 was hit up, and at this point Norbury went on in place of Greig. Runs came rather slowly after this change ; though Harrington made a nice leg hit for four off Norbury. He subsequently gave a chance in the long field to Greig. Davy getting to his end played on when the score had reached 92, and Milne was the next comer. He got the first ball round to leg for four, and afterwards drove Wood to the boundary thus bringing up the century. Harrington subsequently made a nice leg-glance off Norbury which went to the boundary, and shortly afterwards cut Wood for four. In the next over Milne who had made 10 hooked the ball round to Wood in the slips when trying to pull, 5 wickets thus being down for 110. Rumboll filled the vacancy, and runs came very slowly, neither batsman appearing very comfortable. Harrington gave two chances, both to Hopkins at extra cover. Rumboll then got the ball away to the boundary, and subsequently did the same thing with two successive balls from Sargent, who had gone on in place of Norbury. Both were very nice leg hits. Hopkins went in at the other end in place of Wood. A couple of overs later Sargent took Rumboll's middle stump, the score having then mounted to 137. The seventh man in was Ward. Only two runs were made off the succeeding four overs and Harrington gave another difficult chance on the slips. Play was rather tedious, neither batsman being able to get through the cordon in the field. Although runs were so scarce, Major Field went on to bowl at Sargent's end, and Greig took the ball from Hopkins. Ward got Greig away to leg for three and 150 was signalled. Several of Greig's deliveries were very loose and Ward managed to make one or two hits off him. He was taken off and Wood took another turn with the ball. The change was effective. Harrington, who had made 39, being splendidly taken at extra cover by Sargent—7 for 155. Walton who came in next did not have a very long stay at the wickets, being clean bowled by Wood before he had made a run—8 for 155. Rogers was the next man. The score crept up by singles to past 160, but at 164 Ward skied the ball to Furber at deep cover point. The next ball Rogers put up towards mid off, but the catch was missed. Gratwicke was the last man, and he signalised his arrival by making two boundaries. However, in the next over Rogers was caught by Field in the slips off Wood. The innings thus closed for 172, the Poona Gymkhana winning the match by an innings and 26 runs. The following were the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mr Aston, c Tillard, b Greig	5	c Greig, b Norbury	5
Mr Cheetham, l-b-w b Greig	5	l-b-w Wood	18
Capt Carnegy, c and b Greig	14	b Wood	25
Mr Harrington, c Hopkins, b Wood	7	c Sargent, b Wood	39
Capt Davy, b Greig	20	played on b Norbury	24
Mr Milne, c Hopkins, c Norbury	1	c Wood, b Norbury	10
Mr Rumboll, not out	7	b Sargent	5
Mr Ward, c Norbury, b Greig	0	c Furber, b Wood	12
Major Walton, c Wood, b Norbury	1	b Wood	0
Major Rogers, c Tillard, b Greig	6	c Field, b Wood	1
Mr Gratwicke, c Arthur, b Greig	0	not out	8
Extras	7	Extras	15
Total	73	Total	172

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Greig, c Aston, b Rogers	143
Capt Wood, st Aston, b Cheetham	82
Major Field, not out	30
Lieut Furber, run out	0
Mr Tillard, b Rumboll	6
Mr Norbury Mr Hopkins Lt Comyn Mr Arthur Lt Sargent Mr Saville	Did not bat
Extras	10
Total for four wickets	271

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings. O.	R.	M.	W.
Capt Greig	19·3	27	9	7	17	39	7	0
Capt Wood	14	31	4	1	20·2	38	9	6
Lieut Norbury	5	8	2	2	16	65	2	3
Lieut Sargent					5	10	3	1
Mr Hopkins					6	3	3	0
Major Field					5	2	3	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	29	100	1	1
Rumboll	8	29	1	1
Ward	3	20	0	0
Walton	3	16	0	0
Major Rogers	14·1	67	0	2
Milne	7	22	0	0

RALLI BROTHERS vs. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

THIS match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone Club. Scores :—

RALLI BROS. C. C.

B D Gagrat, b Bulsara	2
Sorab Batliwalla, b Bulsara	7
E G Rodgers, b Bulsara	0
D N Writer, st Modi, b Bulsara	6
P H Davur, b Bulsara	0
J H Walsh, c Mehta, b Umrigar	0
B B Panthaki, b Umrigar	1
M E King, c and b Umrigar	0
M M Talpade, not out	0
J J Rodgers, b Bulsara	2
F F Guard, c Daruwalla, b Bulsara	0
Extras	1
Total	19

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

G J Karaka, c substitute, b Writer	73
D C Daruwalla, c King, b E Rodgers	18
P J Chinoy, b E Rodgers	29
Bulsara, st Guard, b E Rodgers	5
R E Modi, b Writer	12
R F Nanji, l-b-w, b Davur	0
R N Mehta, b Writer	1
J Umrigar, c King, b Writer	12
D Bode, c Walsh, b Writer	3
R B Mehta, c substitute, b Davur	8
B D Aria, not out	8
Extras	8
Total	177

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

A match was played at Islam Gymkhana ground yesterday, and resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by ten runs. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Abba, b H Kanga	3
H C Tyabji, b Lala	0
M Arabi, b H Kanga	2
R M Somji, c Modi b Watcha	8
A R Mirza, b Watcha	25
Peer Mohomed, b H Kanga	6
Aban, b Lala	2
M Siddick, b Watcha	1
S C Tyabji, b Watcha	0
Ali Shah, not out	3
Mahmood, b Lala	1
Extras	2
Total	51

PARSI GYMKHANA.

K P Lala, b Abba	7
M P Watcha, b Aban	8
H D Kanga, b Abba	1
H Belgaumwala, l-w-b, b Abba	3
P H Vakil, b Abba	0
J M Dastur, c Somji, b Aban	0
K M Modi, run out	4
B K Panthaki, b Aban	6
R V Vakil, not out	3
K Palkhiwala, b Aban	0
J Kola, run out	0
Extras	12
Total	41

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY C. C.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Scores :—

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C.

Smith, b Parshottam	8
Patel, not out	50
Banda, b Mehta	15
Baloo, c Rai, b Kirtiker	16
Dornforde, b Deo	9
Date, c Pathare, b Deo	7
Mr Robinson, b Deo	0
Walcot Oliver Peyton Ives	Did not bat
Extras	7
Total	112

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Parshottam, c Baloo, b Date	14
G B Khote, b Baloo	0
M D Pai, c Oliver, b Banda	11
P K Telang, not out	67
C V Mehta, c Baloo, b Banda	20
L O Bhandare, not out	25
W B Talpade Kirtiker Pathare Dharvelkar Deo	did not bat.
Extras	3
Total	140

DEPARTURE OF BOER PRISONERS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Palitana, Captain W. Le Marchand, which sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c., conveyed on board thirty-four released Boer prisoners. They came from different Boer Camps in India. They have paid their own passage.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POLICE COMMITTEE.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following is the official programme of the movements of the Committee appointed to make the preliminary inquiry in the Bombay Presidency in reference to the Police Commission :—August 25, arrive Ahmedabad, 10-20 a. m. ; August 29, arrive Surat, 7-55 p. m.; September 1st, arrive Bombay, 6-15 a. m. ; September 8th, arrive Dharwar, 2-22 p. m.; September 11th, arrive Belgaum, 3-33 p. m.; September 14th, arrive Satara (Satara Road), 11-46 a.m. leave Belgaum, September 17th.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Sunday :—The showers have continued in Guzerat and Rajputana and moderately heavy rain has fallen in Sind. Hyderabad has received 1 1-2 inches, Karrachee one, Jacobabad 35 cents. A storm was forming in the Bay yesterday, and is approaching the Orissa coast, where the barometer has fallen very rapidly, and heavy rain has commenced falling. The storm will probably advance in the west-north-westerly direction, and give moderate to heavy rain north of the East Coast, Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur and east of Central Provinces within next 36 hours. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and showers in north-east India, Gangetic Plain and West Himalayas. Light showers have fallen on the West Coast, South India and Deccan. Moulmein and Bahraich have received 4 inches, Saugor Island and Allahabad 2, Lucknow, and Murree one.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kola, Captain R J. Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, reports having experienced strong monsoon with heavy rain off Kathiawar coast.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Pekin, Captain W. B. Palmer, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, reports having experienced on China coast typhoon with terrific sea, in the Bay of Bengal fine weather and in the Arabian Sea squally with tremendous swells.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 21.

Weather monsoonish, had good rain last night, gauged 1 1-4 inches, expect more. Prospects expected better. This rain has been general over all our district, and is considered most beneficial, to all the growing plants.

BROACH, AUGUST 22.

We are glad to say timely and sufficient rain has fallen in Broach and in the whole of the British and Baroda Districts, viz., one inch on the night of 20th instant, and six inches on the night of 21st instant. By the heavy fall of six inches no damage will take place as plants have sufficiently advanced.

BASIM, AUGUST 22.

We had only 11 cents of rain yesterday after which the weather cleared up. There is now bright sunshine which is just what is required after the fall of over 7 inches we had during the past 3 days.

JULGAUM-JAMODE, AUGUST 22.

Eight cents of rain fell during the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning. Weather continues monsoonish and the sky cloudy. Standing crops are in excellent condition.

BARSI, AUGUST 22.

Weather continues seasonable. There is a break in the rain at present. A heavy gale is again blowing steadily and until it ceases there is little prospect of our getting a heavy fall of rain. The cotton plants are flourishing and have come to a height of about 1 1-2 feet above ground, but heavy rain is wanted all over the district for the supply of water. Reports from the districts are satisfactory and prospects continue favourable.

WADHWAN, AUGUST 22.

It is raining to-day and the weather is very cloudy and threatening which looks like heavy downpour. All the fear of famine is gone.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

AHMEDNAGAR, AUGUST 22.

Rainfall of 25 cents.

BEAWAR, AUGUST 23.

Rainfall 90 cents. Raining moderately throughout the district. Weather cloudy.

Kikri—Raining moderately throughout the district.

Jaipur.—Weather cloudy but no rain.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	68	30	21	31	04	31	30
Sunday, 24th Aug.	1	00	0	50	1	02	0	46
Total	27	68	30	71	32	06	31	76
Total fall to Aug. 24th 1901.	83	85	79	51	82	16	71	81
Total fall to Aug. 24th 1900.	61	12	61	80	63	99	53	31

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	27	48
August 22nd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	50
Total	27	98

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 23rd OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·570	S	4	102·4	82·4	71	..	5·87	—8·43
Sirsa	29·571	SW	8	100·8	83·6	63	..	9·57	—6·47
Delhi	29·578	Calm	6	94·2	82·0	72	...	19·81	×1·31
Agra	29·6 1	SW	5	96·5	82·4	70	...	16·44	—2·71
Cawnpore	29·5 5	SW	3	96·3	83·0	66	...	8·23	—15·45
Allahabad	29·62	SW	2	95·1	81·3	69	...	26·27	—1·47
Jhansi	29·6 2	SW	4	92·7	79·7	79	0·05	23·25	—3·89
Jacobabad	29·521	Calm	2	106·4	82·0	79	0·27	0·51	—1·82
Karachi	29·582	SW	11	87·4	76·2	91	1·32	4·71	—1·26
Jeypore	29·642	SSW	4	91·4	76·	78	0·02	8·26	—9·64
Ajmere	29·641	SW	6	87·4	77·6	91	0·55	6·11	—9·27
Deesa	29·615	S	13	81·5	76·	89	0·96	2·82	—14·98
Ahmedabad	29·653	SSW	4	83·7	77·1	86	0·17	6·70	—19·29
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
Jamnagar	29·608	SSW	18	88·5	75·2	87	0·17	1·87	—16·98
Dwarka	29·605	W	21	81·9	75·2	91	0·17	7·12	
Rajkot	29·625	SW	15	79·9	73·7	87	3·53	7·83	—14·07
Bhownagar Para	29·669	SW	14	85·1	73·8	80	0·03	8·82	—3·69
Veraval	29· 46	WSW	14	80·0	7 ·3	90	0·60	9·60	—4·85
Neemuch	29·667	WSW	12	81·0	72·0	91	0·52	19·20	—1·26
Indore	29·701	SW	5	82·8	72·1	59	0·07	15·81	—5·19
Saugor	29·670	W	3	90·4	75·1	85	0·01	17·79	—16·59
Jubulpore	29·656	WSW	3	88·9	75·1	82	...	21·66	—20·78
Hoshangabad	29·695	SW	5	89·7	76·2	87	...	14·35	—20·84
Khandwa	29·766	W	6	86·2	74·1	80	0·29	22·68	×2·82
Raipur	29·665	SSW	2	91·3	73·4	74	..	14·34	—20·15
Nagpur	29·685	W	6	89·2	75·6	87	...	18·69	—12·98
Amraoti	29·715	W	5	86·1	73·6	79	0·06	19·40	—1·80
Akola	29·723	W	3	89·0	72·8	82	0·04	18·91	—1·58
Surat	29·687	SW	6	82·5	75·0	85	0·27	33·44	—3·29
Malegaon	29·723	WSW	9	85·9	70·0	81	...	11·11	—0·63
Bombay	29·732	WSW	11	83·9	77·3	82	0·36	31·29	—25·34
Poona	29·765	SW	11	80·3	68·4	92	0·01	13·53	—0·97
Ahmednagar	29·752	WSW	12	83·3	67·4	81	...	7·89	—1·43
Aurangabad	29·741	W	12	85·3	66·2	79	0·03	9·22	...
Sholapur	29·774	WSW	13	92·7	70·0	78	...	6·95	—5·50
Ratnagiri	29·766	SSE	5	81·0	73·9	89	0·23	58·90	—23·87
Bijapur	29·772	WNW	L	91·4	68·8	71	...	6·07	—1·32
Belgaum	29·726	WSW	17	81·3	65·3	90	0·06	21·67	—6·49
Goa	29·778	NW	5	85·0	77·4	89	0·04	87·32	+17·72
Karwar	29·787	SW	4	84·2	75·0	85	0·40	106·06	+13·91
Mangalore	29·799	Calm	1	84·9	74·9	88	0·10	101·35	×12·42
Calicut	29·816	W	8	86·2	77·0	86	0·03	74·30	—2·72
Cochin	29·839	NW	3	87·3	73·7	91	1·76	66·27	+4·53
Bangalore	29·811	WSW	9	81·3	63	85	...	5·37	—5·45
Secunderabad	29·744	NW	5	89·6	72·5	73	...	5·10	—12·41
Masulipatam	29·716	WSW	6	94·6	80·6	85	...	12·10	—3·61
Bellary	29·762	WNW	9	94·5	73·7	66	...	5·95	—0·79
Cuddapah	29·748	NW	G	96·2	81·9	65	...	11·88	—0·58
Madras	29·73	W	7	96·5	76·5	79	0·05	7·55	—1·7
Coimbatore	29·812	SW	8	91·4	72·6	89	...	6·36	×2·74
Trichinopoly	29·780	WNW	4	102·6	74·4	87	1·48	7·05	×0·33
Negapatam	29·755	Calm	6	91·7	79·0	80	1·12	5·56	—1·58
Colombo	29·830	WSW	7	87·0	78·0	79	0·05	18·75	×2·57
Aden	29·495	SSW	11	96·3	85·2	79	...	0·00	—9·1

In column ' Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·60 (30·93); G. T. H. = 0·55 (32·6); St. G. H.=0·67 (31·09) ; C. P. =0·36 (31·29.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a slight to brisk fall in the Punjab and at Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Nagpur and Raipur, the pressure changes show a rise everywhere. The rise has been rapid at Ahmedabad and Malegaon and brisk in Central India and at Sholapur, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bombay, Khandwa, Bhownagar, Rajkot, Deesa and Ajmere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh to light.

A large reduction in both the day and night temperature due to rainfall is perceptible in Sind and Gujarat, but everywhere else it shows a general tendency to rise rapidly. The maximum temperature varied from 106° at Jacobabad to 81° at Poona and the minimum from 84° at Sirsa to 66° at Aurangabad and Belgaum.

The sky is more or less cloudy in almost all districts.

There has been general rain in Sind, Rajputana, Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay ; and scattered rain in the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Jhansi. The important falls are :—3·53" at Rajkot, 1·76" at Cochin, 1·48" at Trichinopoly, 1·32" at Karachi, 1·17" at Ahmedabad and 1·12" at Negapatam.

The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has considerably filled up, but a small area of abnormally low pressure still lies in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, where rain is still to be expected. In Lower Sind weather is yet unsettled and showers are likely. The monsoon gradient along the coast from Cochin to Bombay is rather weak and slightly exceeds twothirds of its usual strength, thereby indicating the probability of light to moderate showers there. In Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency light local rain appears likely. A comparison of yesterday's abnormal chart with that of to-day shows that the area of high pressure is moving westwards. This is probably due to the appearance of a low pressure area or the formation of a depression in the Bay of Bengal. The decrease of temperature in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency and the heavier falls of rain in the extreme south of the Peninsula are probably due to disturbed weather in the Bay.

E. A. KENTON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·689
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·858
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·9
General Directions of wind ....W, WSW, W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	285
Fall of Rain	0·43
Total fall during month	4·36
" year	31·29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd August	0·01

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

COLONEL'S ESCAPADE.

PUTS RAILWAY MEN IN CHAINS AND STOPS TRAFFIC.

AN extraordinary military outrage has occurred at Lascarcatargin, near Galatz, Roumania, where Colonel Popescu was involved in a quarrel with the station-master. This official told the colonel what he thought of him, and boxed his ears. Colonel Popescu, enraged at the lack of respect shown for his military honour, sent his junior officers to bring the troops under his command. On their arrival he had the station-master seized, loaded with chains, and thrown into a coal-house. Other railwaymen who resisted were clapped into irons. The gendarmerie were summoned, but the irate colonel barricaded the station and dared them to molest him or his men. Cutting the signals and the telegraph wires he forced a suspension of traffic along the whole line, one of the most important in Roumania. Reinforcements sent from Galatz have effected the arrest of the colonel, whose mental condition will be investigated.

THE telegram stating that the Prince of Wales accompanied the Shah to the Empire Music Hall reminds a contemporary of a story told of a Madras Rajah who visited England during the late Queen-Empress's reign. At an interview at Windsor graciously accorded by Queen Victoria, Her Majesty enquired in the course of conversation what the Rajah thought of the Empire, meaning the British Empire. The Rajah replied that it always amused him greatly, and that he went there every evening he could !

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2 Do. „ 75	150
4 Do. „ 50	200
10 Do. „ 25	250
100 Do. „ 10	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1902.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

THE House of Commons, the other day, by a large majority, passed a vote of a quarter of a million sterling as a grant in aid for the West Indian colonies. Mr. Chamberlain explained that the grant was necessary to enable the sugar industry to tide over the interval between the present time and the time when the Sugar Convention will come into force. In so doing he reminded the House that a commission consisting of Sir Henry Norman, Sir E. Grey, and Sir David Barbour had visited the West India islands and their investigations revealed the fact that the condition of the islands was in no way satisfactory. They attributed the almost universal depression mainly to the failure of the sugar industry, and that failure was due, in their unanimous opinion, entirely to the operation of the sugar bounties. They added in their report an expression of opinion that any advantage which these bounties might bring by creating an artificial lowness of price in England in sugar was dearly purchased by the injury they were doing to the West Indies. They further reported that in their opinion the only complete remedy was a restoration of the sugar industry to something like its former prosperity, and that the main object of the Government should be, by all reasonable and proper means, to secure the abolition of these bounties which had pressed so heavily upon that industry for so considerable a period. The step Mr. Chamberlain asked the House to take was consistent with the recommendations of the Commission and he somewhat surprised the House by showing that the advantage given by bounties to other sugars opposed to that of the West Indies is not less than five pounds per ton, while over-production in the bounty fed countries had so lowered prices that it is impossible for ordinary producers to sell except at a loss In the Barbadoes, Antigua and St. Kitts there is not a single estate which has not made a loss this year and which will not make a greater loss next year. The consequence has been that, without some such assistance as the House agreed to, the Banks and merchants refused to make their usual loans on the coming produce; and the majority of estates would have thus been destroyed. The continuance of the sugar industry in the West Indies is recognised to be an absolute necessity. If sugar fails Government will be face to face with a great catastrophe. The whole population will be thrown out of employment; there will be no revenue and ordinary organisation of a civilised administration will have to be provided at the cost of Great Britain. When the life of the bounties is at an end, the prosperity of the West Indies will come back to them. But another year has yet to elapse at the very least. Indeed, those who profess to know say that the total delay is more likely to last eighteen months and may extend to two years, including two separate crops. The representatives of the industry are prepared for a year, but when they were told they might possibly have to wait over a second crop they represented to Government their inability to last out the interval. The problem which presented itself to his Majesty's ministers was how to secure the continued cultivation of those estates during the comparatively short interval between the present time and the date on which the abolition comes into force. Government decided that temporary assistance was absolutely necessary and that failing it they would have much more serious difficulties to contend with.

In its plan for distributing the sum, Government has not taken into account any idea of compensation for the losses of the planters or has it any idea of making up the loans to those who could not afford these losses. Although the persons concerned represent that their condition is brought about by an artificial state of things which might have been earlier prevented, Government has not taken that argument into account, and is prepared to treat alike all those producers of sugar, whether they be well-to-do or poor, whether they be large or small producers, who have met with this misfortune. Government, as Mr. Chamberlain explained, put this grant not as compensation to them, but as a policy of State, and as the most economical policy for the country to pursue if it wished to avoid something very like a catastrophe. Having first settled upon the lump sum of a quarter of a million, Government divided the islands into two classes. First, come the more necessitous where sugar is the principal industry, and where there is an absence of good machinery. To them is given a much larger proportion of the grant than to the less necessitous islands. Having decided on this classification, and having roughly allotted the amount among the separate islands, Government communicated with the local Governors and representatives of the industry in England as to the method the distribution should take. Government found as was expected, the conditions of the islands very different; the methods of taxation and the circumstances varying so much in almost every particular that different methods have been suggested to meet the different cases. Sir E. Grey, as a member of the Royal Commission, though of different political colour from Mr. Chamberlain supported the vote and acknowledged that he had received the recommendations of the Commission in a kindly spirit and adopted them to a greater extent than was usually the case with the recommendations of Royal Commissions. He urged the House to adopt it as not only the cheapest course of meeting the difficulty, but as affording the best chance of avoiding similar grants in the future. Of course much depends on the sugar growers themselves. It has been shown that with the exception of the proprietors of the estates in Demerara and Trinidad, few of the growers have made any progress in their machinery or in the manipulation of juice. Again the system of agriculture is shown to be practically the same that prevailed in the islands in the early days of last century. Rotation of crops is scarcely practicable on a sugar plantation, but there is therefore the more urgent need for the growth, at least once every three years, of a restorative leguminous crop which might either be turned under or used as stock feed. In short, we have the authority of Mr. Norman Lamont for the assertion that both in the tilling of the soil and in the appliances and methods of the industry generally there is a very pressing need of improvement.

If we may accept that gentleman's views as final, the vote of a quarter of a million will indeed give but temporary relief and what is required for the salvation of the West Indies is something of a much more permanent nature. He attributes the backward condition of the West Indies to two main causes: the abundance of labourers working for a low wage and the extreme rarity of skilled scientific direction. The abundance of cheap labour has stunted the desire for labour-saving appliances, both in the field and in the factory. The second cause of West Indian backwardness is due to the fact that the planters have endeavoured to continue the fight against all the scientists and specialists of continental Europe and the United States with a class of men whose technical knowledge is with few exceptions hopelessly inadequate. According to Mr. Lamont, the crying need of the West Indian colonies is a University of Tropical Agriculture. The only way of introducing improved methods is by irrigating the West Indies with a constant stream of men, thoroughly imbued with the best and latest theory and equally acquainted with its practice, men who will not merely advise in passing, but who will take up appointments in the various islands and by the superiority of their achievements, convince their old-fashioned neighbours of the efficacy of their methods. To bring about the desired changes, considerable expenditure will be necessary and if the West Indian growers are not able to hold out for a couple of years without assistance, it is certain they will not be able to introduce either improved methods of cultivation and manufacture or of education. The Parliamentary grant-in-aid may relieve temporary necessities, but it will do no more, and the sooner the Colonial Office realises this fact the better will it be for the West Indian islanders. Mr. Chamberlain seems to think that the islands, or most of them, can be made independent of the sugar industry, but that is not an opinion which is at all widely shared by those best acquainted with them. Gold, coal and pitch have been found in paying quantities. A steamer service has been instituted and fruit and tourists are expected to add to the coffers of the people. But sugar remains the principal industry and the one on which the prosperity of the islands for the most part depends. Mr. Lamont makes some excellent suggestions with a view to improving the situation which the Colonial Office would do well to study, for even when the abolition of the sugar bounties has actually come into effect the real problem of the future prosperity of the West Indies will still remain to be solved.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO-DAY the first of the two annual matches between the European and Parsee cricketers of the Presidency commences, but under rather different conditions from those anticipated up to last Saturday morning. It has been found necessary to make two changes in the Presidency team, both Messrs. Cheetham and Sprott, at the eleventh hour, being compelled, owing to the exigencies of duty, to stand down. The suddenness of this announcement has caused something like consternation among Presidency supporters who fear that the loss of two of the best batsmen in the team, one also the wicket-keeper, will seriously affect the issue of the game. That Mr. Cheetham's inability to play will be seriously felt there can be little doubt. On his form this season he was perhaps the second best batsman in the team and was also regarded as one of the bowlers on whom the brunt of the work would fall. The loss of Mr. Sprott's services, too, will be incalculable, for in addition to being head and shoulders over every other wicket-keeper in the Presidency he is a reliable bat and was to have captained the team. Naturally at such short notice considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Selection Committee in filling the places of these two players and their task has been made all the more difficult by the dearth of good wicket-keepers. To fill Mr. Cheetham's place the choice of the committee has fallen on Captain J. D. W. Davy who last week, in the game between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas, showed himself possessed of hitting powers above the average. The inclusion in the team of a batsman of this type is a wise step and although, of course, it would have been preferable had the team originally selected been able to take the field, we feel confident that as a batsman, at all events, Captain Davy will prove a capable substitute. It was an unenviable position to have to search for a capable wicket-keeper on the eve of the match, and we think the Selection Committee have exercised another wise discretion in extending an invitation to Mr. Walcott, the B. B. and C. I. Railway wicket-keeper, to take Mr. Sprott's place. He is quite in the front rank of Indian stumpers; stands well up to the fastest bowling; is very smart on the leg side; and rarely misses a chance of either catching or stumping. He will, however, prove a poor substitute for Mr. Sprott as a batsman. Although these changes have weakened the all-round strength of the team we are not inclined to view things in a despairing light. Captain Greig's magnificent cricket last Friday and Saturday has raised hopes of success among the critics that not even the unexpected changes in the composition of the team have had the power to lower. In partnership with Captain Wood he put on 232 runs for the first wicket, his share being 143, thus beating his own record of 193 shared by Major Poore in 1893, for a first wicket partnership on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. There was also a good deal that is encouraging in Captain Wood's excellent form with the bat and the ball, and on the success of these two players will depend to a great extent the chances of the Presidency. Regarding the Parsi team, we have not heard from official sources that there are likely to be any changes in its composition, but yesterday there were rumours, which we trust have no foundation, that neither Mistri nor Bapasola would be able to play. Mistri's absence would be a greater blow to supporters of the Parsis than the loss of anyone else on the side and it would be a cruel stroke of fortune if the Parsis had to take the field without him.

THE BOER GENERALS.

The rapid change in the plans of the Boer Generals in Europe has naturally given rise to a great deal of speculation, but the explanation is not unlikely to be found in the attitude of Mr. Kruger. Generals Botha, DeWet and De La Rey went to Europe, we were told, primarily to collect funds to enable those of their people who have suffered losses by the war to make a fresh start. They also intended to confer with the British authorities regarding details of the settlement which could not be determined at the time the peace terms were signed. These details have reference to the administration of the new colonies, and the date when self-government will be granted. But the men who have fought matters out in the field had another object in visiting Europe together, and that was to discuss certain important matters with Mr. Kruger. When the ex-President of the Transvaal, convinced of the insecurity of the railway train which constituted his movable capital, fled to Europe via Delagoa Bay, he took along with him several millions of the Republic's money. Much of that treasure was most unprofitably used for the furtherance of the Boer cause in Europe, but comparatively little of it found its way back to South Africa, even when the Boers stood in need of assistance. It was part of the mission of Generals Botha, De Wet and De La Rey therefore, to call upon Mr. Kruger for a settlement of accounts in respect of the state funds, but it is not surprising that the men from the veldt have quitted the neighbourhood of the Ex-President's residence after a very brief interview with him. Mr. Kruger has during his remarkable career repeatedly shown that he is not the man to readily surrender any material possession that he has acquired, and it is to be feared that the sudden change in the plans of the Generals indicates that they have obtained but little satisfaction from the old man. He has announced that he does not recognise the peace, and that being the case, he is not likely to relinquish funds which may be utilised to stir up continental antipathy against England, however unprofitable it may be for the Boers as a people. This, we know, is the idea of Dr. Leyds, and while the funds last, we may be sure that arch-intriguer will endeavour to influence the Chancellories of Europe by his own peculiar methods.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Sir Jehanghir Cawasji Jehanghir Readymoney and Lady Jehanghir and their son, Mr. Cawasjee Jehanghir; the Hon. Mr. Justice Fox and Major-General L. W. Christopher. A number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Ballard Pier to wish "bon voyage" to Sir Jehanghir and his family, who were garlanded and presented with bouquets before proceeding on board the mail steamer.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the transference of forty-three talatis of the Daskrohi Taluka, Ahmedabad District, by Mr. W. O. Alcock, Assistant Collector. The grounds of the transference are stated to be that the talatis have been negligent and careless and that some of them have been serving in the same villages for a long period. The Collector and the Commissioner have declined to interfere with Mr. Alcock's order, hence the ap pea to Government.

MR. HUSNY BEY-EFFENDI, acting Turkish Consul General for Bombay died yesterday at his residence, Rachel Lodge, Apollo Bunder. The funeral which took place in the afternoon, was largely attended by Mahomedans. H. E. the Governor sent a telegram to the Vice-Consul of Turkey expressing his regret at the death of the acting Consul-General.

MR. S. H. Butler, C I. E., on return from leave, has been placed on special duty at Simla for a month to revise the chapter on Famine in the "Imperial Gazeteer."

THE British Agent at Kabul reports that a very severe shock of earthquake, lasting about a minute, was experienced in Kabul between 8 and 9 p. m. on the 12th instant.

MR. J. O. MILLER takes over the officiating Secretaryship of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Government of India, from Mr. Hardy, on Saturday next. Mr. Hardy goes Home on eight months' combined leave.

AN informal intimation has been received by the Government of India that the provisional arrangement sanctioned by the French Government applying minimum tariff to Indian produce has been extended for another term of six months from the 24th instant

MR. R. E. HAMBLIN, Commissioner of Kumaun, proceeds on six months' furlough in September, Mr. J. S. C. Davis officiating for him, and Mr. V. A. Stowell acting for Mr. Davis as Deputy Commissioner, Almora.

THE final phase of the Maharajah of Mysore's Installation is the release of about 30 convicts from several Jails in the Province, many of them being lifers and long-termers, several of whom had received Diamond Jubilee reductions of sentence.

LORD Methuen has undergone a very successful operation in London. It was found that the trouble arose from some spent bullets being embedded in his leg. These have been removed, and there is every prospect of the noble Lord having a speedy recovery.

IT is reported that the first Bengali who repaired to Japan four years ago for education in mining has been provided with employment as a mining engineer in Tokyo, and his services are fully appreciated by his employers. Recently when he signified his intention of returning home, his salary was quadrupled as an inducement to make him stay on.

A VERY useful pamphlet on plague has been prepared by Dr. A. Mitra, Chief Medical Officer, Kashmir, for the use of officers in the Kashmir Medical Department. It gives a detailed description of the various forms of the disease and their treatment, and excellent instructions for the avoidance of the disease, and for the care of the sick.

GENERAL DE WET, interviewed, said that the Boers were beaten by the sea power of Great Britain. Every time the Boers captured horses and convoys he knew that they would be quickly replenished from all parts of the world. "I say this," added De Wet, "no other nation on earth could have possibly accomplished Great Britain's task."

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

THE shadow of a great anxiety has hung over Simla during the past week, as day by day reports have come in of rainless skies and withering crops in peninsula India. The news is better as I write but there is still too good reason to fear that famine relief will figure as largely in the next budget as it did in the last, and that the Coronation festivities at Delhi will be saddened by the sufferings inseparable from any widespread failure of the harvest.

The announcement made since my last letter of the appointment of Mr. Risley as Home Secretary has been well received here, the prominent ability, amongst possible candidates for the post, of the officer who has hitherto held the coveted office of Census Commissioner, being very generally recognised. The appointment is the natural stepping-stone to the headship of a province, and is likely to be permanent, the expectation being a reasonable one that Mr. Fraser will be offered the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal before the Police Commission, of which he is now the president, finishes its labours, in which case Mr. Hewett would naturally be confirmed in the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces and Mr. Risley in the Home Secretaryship. In this case Mr. Ibbetson would complete his tenure as Home Member just in time to succeed Sir Charles Rivaz in the Punjab, the province in which most of the present Home Member's service has been passed. The Burma Lieutenant-Governorship is the only other gubernatorial post which is likely to have to be provided for, for some time to come, and popular rumour, which is not always to be neglected in these matters, has already disposed of this satisfactorily by forecasting a transfer of the present Foreign Secretary from Simla to Rangoon, the Foreign Office going to Mr. Louis Dane, now Resident in Kashmir.

It is seldom that the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club achieve such a triumph as they have won with Stanley Weyman's drama "Under the Red Robe", which was staged for the first time here last Tuesday. The plot is easy to follow. Gil de Berault, a man of good birth but a duellist and a card sharper, is under sentence of death for killing a man in a fight. He is reprieved by Cardinal Richelieu on condition that he acts the spy in the chateau of a proscribed noble, the punishment of failure to be death with torture. He goes to the chateau where he is hospitably received and meets Renee, the sister of the man he is endeavouring to betray. The despicable nature of his position comes home to him when he wins Renee's love, but he is obliged to continue his role as he finds the chateau is watched by Richelieu's soldiers who have discovered the secret of the fugitive nobles hiding place. To save the latter from falling into the hands of the soldiers he arrests and carries him off himself, using the written commission, given him by the cardinal, to secure the necessary authority and thereby exposing to Renee the disgraceful part he has undertaken. It is only when the party get into the mountains on the road to Spain, and Gil de Berault sets his prisoner at liberty, prior to starting himself for Paris to pay with his life for breaking his oath to the cardinal, that Renee realises the truth. Her own subsequent flight to plead for her lover's life, the success of her mission and the reunion of the couple, fill up the rest of the story.

There are a crowd of minor characters but Renee and Gil de Berault hold the whole of the attention of the house. The part of Renee is played by Mrs. Trevor Tylor. The scene in the gambling den with which the play opens is a little confused, but from the moment Renee appears there is never a break in the breathless interest of the house. Her faith in the man who has come only to betray her beloved brother, the horror of the discovery of his perfidy, the dawn of comprehension of the sacrifice of his life to make amends, are developed with sureness and power that are wholly convincing. The filling of the part of Gil de Berault is also successful. It is sympathetic and effective, and brings out the development of the careless gamester into the man of honour with both force and taste.

Mr. Rimington makes a capital dumb servitor. Captain Swiney looks dignified as the cardinal. Captain Sandeman plays the intellectually deficient officer with much good humour. Captain Onslow is the bluff lieutenant, while Mrs. Laverton and Miss Buckland look charming as the landlady and the pretty servant maid. The piece is sumptuously mounted and Mrs. Thomson is to be congratulated on some effective costumes. The performance was over in good time.

The following is the cast as played on the first night:—Gil de Berault, C. Hamilton; Richelieu, A. J. H. Swiney; Henri de Cocheforet, C. Orr; Marquis de Ponbal, H. H. Fyers; De Fargis, C. S. Allen; Captain Larolle, A. P. Sandeman; The Lieutenant, C. C. Onslow; Sir Thomas Brunt, F. G. Porter; Clon, J. C. Rimington; Louis, F.W. Loveday; Sergeant, J. P. Brewin; Renee de Cocheforet, Mrs. Trevor Tyler; Madame de Cocheforet (Elise), Mrs. Rimington; Madame Zaton, Mrs. Laverton; Suzette, Miss Buckland.

The principal pictures in the Simla Exhibition were noticed in my last letter. A second visit to the collection enables me to supplement my first impressions. Passing up the central passage one may see, hung somewhat high on the right a portrait in oils by Mr. N. F. Pithawalla, which deserves attention. It is a conscientious study of an old Parsi lady, admirably conceived and lacking only greater contrast in light and shade to be of altogether unique merit. It carries of one of the two principal prizes for native artists.

Another noticeable picture is Miss N. Supple's "study in yellow", a spirited water colour sketch, slightly treated but effective, of a girl in evening dress. Miss Hasting exhibits some good work, her "Polporro Quay" is a charming sea-port scene which carries one back to soft grey English skies and is restful and true. A realistic native bathing scene on the Ganges is contributed by Mr T. P. Gangooly who also has a soft misty sunrise sketch which takes Mr. Finlay's prize. Mr. W. Severn has a pleasing water colour of Highland mist over Loch Loggan with chill water in the foreground. Miss. McCracken is an extensive exhibitor whose work has attracted much notice here. It includes some admirable water colours of Italian scenery, also a feeling sketch of summer sunset on Lyn [illegible] Some miniatures by Mrs. Lugard are also amongst the good things of the exhibition, the likenesses being capital and the colouring artistic. Mr. H[illegible]s clean cut monochromes, which include some ad[illegible]'s able likenesses produced by a few bold st[illegible] should be noticed before passing to the photogr[illegible] The latter include work distinctly above the av[illegible] The prize for the best single production go[illegible] Colonel Fulton who has a charming autumn[illegible] tures or a mango tope, reproduced in soft [illegible] Lady Curzon's prize for a group of four [illegible] landscapes is taken by Lady Brooks with [illegible] artistic views of temples and trees. There [illegible] some good enlargements of snapshots of [illegible] scenes with General Smith Dorrien's br[illegible] South Africa by Lieutenant-Colonel Nich[illegible] of Kulu scenery, showing admirable tech[illegible] Mr. R. P. Russell, successful reproductio[illegible] Gersoppa Falls by Major C. H. Clay, [illegible] beautiful Udaipur lake scenes by Mr. B[illegible] and some

The miscellaneous exhibits are also [illegible] notice. They include some marvellously [illegible] shown by Mrs. Cock, clever embossed [illegible] fine lace by Mrs. Warren, and quaint nail-dra[illegible] leather work Kumar Mitter also a fine piece [illegible] by Uttam with soapstone panels and copper [illegible] wood carving, [illegible] exhibited by Mr. J. Schwaiger.

That deserving institution, [illegible] Christian Association, which [illegible] the Young Women's managed in Simla by two [illegible] is fortunate in being Miss Hobbs and Miss Pi[illegible] such devoted workers as in evidence of late. O[illegible]ten-Warlow, has been much in its aid a successful [illegible] 12th instant there was held [illegible]-Williams, Miss [illegible] concert at which Mrs. Ma[illegible] Tousiant and M[illegible] Watson, Miss Atkinson, Miss [illegible] formers. The [illegible] Ingram, were amongst the per[illegible] and cafe chant[illegible] association announce a bazaar by Lady Curzon at the Town Hall to be opened the 23rd in [illegible] on the 22nd and by Lady Rivaz on talent Lady Ki[illegible] there is to be a gathering of Davidson, Miss D[illegible] Mrs. Wilson, Lady Brooks, Mrs. Miss Laurie, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Tupper, Mrs. Bliss, Mrs. Maconochy, [illegible] Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Malan, Miss Michell, Miss [illegible] Ireland Jones, Mrs. Lloyd, and Miss King hav[illegible] Stark, Miss Beresford-Lovett, [illegible] all undertaken to assist.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S CRUISE.

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The King anchored yesterday evening in Milford Haven.

The "Daily News" states that it is reported that the Queen is not in a very good state of health. Her nerves have been unstrung by the recent trying events. It is hoped that the cruise will restore her health.

THE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

AGITATION RIFE.

THE SUSPENSION QUESTION.

REPEAL OF MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Cape Assembly has read for the second time, the Parliamentary and Financial Indemnity Bills.

Sir Gordon Sprigg said that he believed that Martial Law would be repealed a week hence.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Progressive motion for the immediate filling up of parliamentary vacancies has been rejected, the Ministers voting with the Bond against their fellow Progressives.

The proposed meeting for the formation of a Political Association at Johannesburg has been indefinitely postponed. There has been much opposition and a number of influential men have withdrawn from the movement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 22.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, the 21st instant, states:—The "Times" publishes a somewhat alarming telegram from its Capetown correspondent who believes that the worst fears of those who advocated the suspension of Parliamentary Government are on the eve being realised.

[Referring to the proposed suspension of the constitution in Cape Colony on July 29, Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said:—I have felt from the first that to take away the Constitution of a self-governing Colony was a step of such very grave importance that it could only be considered at a time of most urgent necessity. I did not think it necessary to do it during the progress of the War, and his Majesty's Government have not received any information which would justify them in supposing that such a state of things will arise as to render step necessary. We do not say—we have not said—that such a policy might not be the higher wisdom. All we say is that at the present time, at any rate, we see no reason to adopt it. We have expressed, and we feel so much confidence in the good sense of the population of Cape Colony and the general desire which we think exists for a better feeling, and for racial reconciliation, that we do not doubt that all that is necessary will be done by the Cape Parliament, and that it will not be our duty to consider any such step as has been suggested to us (cheers). That opinion we have formed decidedly.

Dr. Smartt who has been elected leader of the Progressive Party in the Cape Parliament, on his return to Capetown after completing his Suspensionist tour, declared that the fight must go on. His later speeches—since the receipt of Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch—have been stronger than the earlier ones. Speaking at Uitenhage, the doctor said: Parliament would be called on the 20th August. If Sir Gordon Sprigg is willing to introduce the measures he promised to introduce, he would support him, but he must also introduce Bills dealing with immigration, registration of land, settlement of sedition, and education. The future depended very largely on those profitably settled on the soil. Bring in more British. Scatter them in the country; amalgamate the English and Dutch, and you will make a great country. Having done so much as we have, let us decide to Federate and block out the dual language. Introduce compulsory education, so that every child may have a good education and an English education. To make a good country, you must have one language and one people.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN VISITORS.

The Maharajah of Jaipur left Dover to-day.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Maharajah of Jaipur and suite have embarked on board the Olympia at Marseilles.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

The missionaries, named Bruce and Lewis, have been beaten to death in the Province of Hunan. The affair has caused uneasiness. The remoteness of the district makes it difficult to obtain information.

AFGHANISTAN.

An article in the "Novoe Vremya" asks if the time has not come for Russia to have the right of penetrating within the borders of Afghanistan and developing commercial relations and having a representative at Cabul. The journal in question regards such as legitimate and indispensable.

COTTON GROWING IN EGYPT.

AN UNLIMITED SUPPLY POSSIBLE.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Count Gleichen lecturing at Manchester under the auspices of the British Grown Cotton Association, said that it was possible to grow an unlimited supply of cotton on the banks of the Nile and its tributaries, and that the Soudan Government would let suitable land on the easiest terms. He admitted that the labour question was at present rather difficult but he anticipated an improvement.

THE TRANSPORT SCANDALS.

A staff officer on board the Drayton Grange corroborated the allegations of overcrowding.

THE STRAITS CONTINGENT.

The Straits Contingent has sailed on board the Java.

JAPAN AND CANADA.

RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The "Times" Ottowa correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Komura has sent to the Canadian Government a strong protest against the restrictive legislation enacted in British Columbia which the federal authorities will undoubtedly disallow.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND CANADA.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ENTERTAINED.

RECIPROCAL TARIFFS AND SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The French Government is paying marked attention to Sir W. Laurier, who has been entertained at several public functions. He will have an audience of M. Delcasse, to-morrow, regarding the question of reciprocal tariffs between France and Canada, and the joint subsidising of a direct line.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

M. Delcasse has received Sir W. Laurier and conferred with him for 35 minutes.

THE SHAH IN ENGLAND.

VISIT TO WOOLWICH.

TRIBUTE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Shah has reviewed the Horse and Field Artillery at Woolwich. There were 108 guns at the review.

The Shah lunched with the officers, and inspected the Arsenal. Lord Roberts was present.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Shah has placed a wreath on Queen Victoria's tomb at Frogmore, and has visited Windsor Castle.

He witnessed a display of fireworks at the Crystal Palace in the evening.

SEVENOAKS ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY REDUCED.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Mr. Forster has been re-elected M. P. for Sevenoaks, the poll was 5,333 votes for Mr. Forster; Mr. Morice, Liberal candidate, securing 4,442.

[Mr. H. W. Forster had to seek re-election on being appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in place of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. He has represented the Sevenoaks Division of Kent since 1892, when he had a majority of 2,128. In 1895 he was unopposed, and at the last election in 1900 he had the substantial majority of 4812, the figures being Mr. H. W. Forster 6604, and Mr. M. Richardson (R) 1792. In the present contest, his former great majority has been reduced to 891, a fact which the Liberals will claim as another warning to the Government.

A son of the late Major Forster of the 6th Dragoon Guards, Mr. H. W. Forster was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and married, in 1890, the only daughter of Lord Montague of Beaulieu. As a cricketer he played in his day for Eton, Oxford, Hants, and in Gentlemen v. Players (his batting average was 11·5): but he is not to be confounded with the more famous Fosters (without the "r") who play for Worcestershire.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

The Conservative Papers admit that the result of the Sevenoaks election indicates that there is considerable discontent as regards the Government. They attribute the defections mainly to the campaign against the Education Bill and the Corn Tax.

RAS MAKONNEN.

Ras Makonnen has embarked at Marseilles for Aden on his way home.

DISASTER ON THE WETTERHORN.

FOUR CLIMBERS KILLED.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

Two brothers named Fearon, one being a Hammersmith clergyman and the other an Inspector of Factories, and two guides have been killed by lightning on the Wetterhorn.

There have been 28 fatalities, including deaths of four English tourists, in the Swiss Alps since the 1st July.

THE DROUGHT IN AUSTRALIA.

The protracted drought has broken in New South Wales and Queensland.

THE REMOUNTS' SCANDAL.

CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER.

In connection with the remount scandal Major Studdart and four others were charged at Ennis, today, for conspiring unlawfully to obtain the King's monies. They have been remanded for a week.

LAWN TENNIS.

A correction received states that the Doubles Championship won by the Doherty Brothers, as reported on the 15th, was the Long Island Championship.

The match reported yesterday was the Championship of America.

CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by four wickets. Sussex has beaten Hampshire by eight wickets. Nottinghamshire has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 65 runs.

The Australians have beaten Kent by 89 runs. Derbyshire has beaten Essex by fifteen runs. The match between Surrey and Worcestershire has been abandoned owing to the rain.

THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Reuter sends the following correction:—

In our message of yesterday's date read:—

The Troopers of the Australian Contingent have sailed.

The Hardinge has arrived at Gibraltar.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22 AUG.

The Bombay Mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant-Colonel White, 1st Middlesex Regiment, Secunderabad, goes on half-pay next month.

The Hon. Mr. Hardy leaves Simla next Monday, after making over the Revenue Secretaryship to Mr. Millar.

Colonel Hepburne, officiating Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command, will be confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigadier-General Stepford, deceased.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE S. M. RAILWAY.

TRAIN THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

SIX PASSENGERS KILLED.

MANY INJURED.

SINGULAR CATASTROPHE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUG. 23.

A railway accident resulting in six passengers being killed and 17 injured, five of them dangerously, occurred at 2-30 this afternoon on the Southern Mahratta line between Yesvanthpur and Yellhanka stations, ten miles outside Bangalore, on the Guntakal section. The train which was No. 91 up mixed from Bangalore to Guntakal had left Bangalore at two o'clock and was suddenly precipitated off the metals down a fifteen feet embankment, all but a few vehicles which included the engine, the chief guard's van and several goods wagons being overturned. The vehicles wrecked were two bogies, two second class carriages and one first class carriage. The marvel is that the death roll is not longer for the spectacle, as I witnessed it two hours later, was ghastly beyond comparison.

At first derailment was suspected but the theory of the driver, guards and several passengers is that a coupling snapped in the middle of the train while descending a gradient of one in a hundred, that the engine with the fore part of the train got well away from the detached portion, that almost immediately a level crossing gate keeper displayed a danger flag to the driver on seeing the train divided, that the driver pulled up and that the following half of his train dashed in with a terrific impact. One second class carriage full of gosha ladies and children, the family of a well-known Zaccariah Sait of Bellary, was reduced to matchwood in the concussion between the two bogie vehicles, but though all were variously injured none of these were killed. One lady received a gash from a splinter through the body and is in a critical condition. In another instance a valuable pair of cobs belonging to the Sait referred to were removed almost unscathed with the syces, though the horse-box was perfectly upside down below the bank.

All those killed who were native third class passengers were dreadfully mangled. There were only two European passengers in the train, both of whom speedily rendered all the aid possible. The first relief train left Bangalore within an hour and promptly succoured the injured, while a second train at 5 o'clock took up a large medical and nursing staff from the Victoria Hospital under Colonel Smyth. They were admirably equipped and had attended to all sufferers, performing delicate operations in several cases, by 7 o'clock when the second relief train returned to Bangalore with the killed and injured.

Herculean efforts were at once made to clear the line by Mr. Hogg, District Loco. Superintendent, and Messrs. Kelly and Barker, his assistants, but it is feared that the mails must be delayed and that through traffic will not be restored for 24 hours. Cranes and other break down gear could not reach the spot as many vehicles on the rails intervened and were used till all the injured could be attended to and taken back to Bangalore. To make matters worse night closed in with steady rain but the European officers on the spot were working like Trojans through all, getting an engine to haul off the debris on the line till access is obtainable for cranes.

I now learn that nine vehicles were thrown off the line, two falling on one side, one falling right across the metals and three being smashed beyond recognition. The uninjured passengers returned to Bangalore and a force of police was placed to watch their property lying in the debris.

According to the guards' experience there was a sudden relaxation of haulage which made him apply the brake. The next moment the crash came. The rate of speed then was only 20 miles an hour.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 24.

By dint of hard work by torchlight right through the night, the locomotive authorities managed to clear the line for through traffic between Bangalore and Guntakal this morning at 5, at which hour the mails detained from 2-30, the time of the accident yesterday, were forwarded. At 4-30 a. m. to-day a special arrived at the scene of the catastrophe from Guntakal and another special from Dharwar brought in Mr. Anderson, Acting Agent; Mr. Berraj, District Engineer, and other officers. The scene has been visited all day to-day by a continuous streams of cyclists from Bangalore.

The two passengers previously referred to who were seriously injured have since succumbed. An inquest has met at Bangalore City Railway Station but the proceedings are not concluded yet.

THE REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF MADRAS TEACHERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS COMMENDED.

MADRAS, AUGUST 23.

The members of the Madras Teachers' Guild, at a meeting yesterday evening, discussed the Universities' Commission report.

Professor Kellett, of the Madras Christian College, opened discussion. He examined critically the several recommendations of the Commission and he observed that many of the details in the report he could not agree with, but in the main he felt convinced that the Commission aimed at the advancement and strengthening of higher education. The criticism of the native press that there were sinister political motives underlying the Commissioner's report and actuating Government in having appointed the Commission was absolutely unjustifiable.

The Revd. Dr. Miller, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, who spoke in reponse to a pressing invitation, said there could be no fundamental opposition to the reports from any body in Madras who knew the state of education in Madras. Though an adverse public opinion might legitimately arise, every one really interested in higher education and who understood it, would be in general agreement with the object aimed at by the Commission. He remarked that the report of the Commission had conclusively proved that the departure of 1854 was a wise and good departure and that what was required to still further improve education was not revolution but good salutary evolution. It proved that what had been done during these fifty years, no doubt with defects and much room for improvement, was good work and had borne good results.

Further discussion will take place at a subsequent meeting when the criticisms of the Guild as a body will be forwarded to Government.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS' ACT.

ITS OPERATION AT INDIAN PORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

Reports on the working of the Merchandise Marks' Act last year in the various Indian ports are published. They show that while there is a general tendency to reduction in the number of detentions as the provisions of the law become better known there is still a good deal of disparity between the different ports in the proportion of goods detained. Karachi, for example, in spite of its comparatively small import trade, had last year 377 cases whereas the whole of the Burma ports, including Rangoon, had only thirteen cases, Bombay 374 cases, Madras coast ports including Madras 140 cases, and the Bengal coast ports including Calcutta 311 cases.

THE SUMMER HEADQUARTERS OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, AUGUST 23.

There is at least no immediate prospect of any change in the location of the summer Headquarters of the Punjab Government, the local officials having been authorised to take houses in Simla for next year and, statements to the contrary notwithstanding, the report of Mr. Dacane Smythe and Captain Crookshank on the engineering aspects of a possible move to Dalhousie not having been yet submitted to the Government of India by the Punjab Government.

PUNJAB ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION SCHEME.

The thirty seven doctors engaged at home for duty in connection with the Punjab anti-plague inoculation scheme will arrive in three batches in the mail steamers "Rome", "Arcadia", and "Egypt".

No further plague cases have occurred in Simla.

THE LOSS OF THE DEEPDALE.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The trend of the evidence at the Marine Court Enquiry in reference to the Deepdale disaster went to show that the foundering of the vessel was not due to want of skilfulness on the part of the pilot in charge but to sudden forming of obstructions in pir serang crossing which experts think should be surveyed daily during freshets. Witnesses from the Deepdale said that a number of native craft and an inland steamer in charge of a native serang passed by the wreck to which the officers and men of the Deepdale were clinging but rendered no assistance.

It is believed that the Court will recommend the prosecution of the serang of the inland steamer Kiran.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

CHARGES AGAINST A GOVERNMENT FARM OFFICIAL.

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 23.

Certain allegations of falsifications in the accounts of the Government Grass Farm here, are being made in a case at present before the Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, in which Johari Mull, a time keeper at the Government Grass Farm, is alleged to have entered on registers names of coolies which were fictitious. On the 3rd August, Mr. Chandler, manager of the Grass Farm, who recently took over charge from Lieutenant Staines, made a statement to the police that Johari Mull had entered the names of certain men and boys which were fictitious and that Johari Mull failed to produce the men when asked to do so. He charged Johari with falsifying the accounts and cheating and requested that he might be arrested. The police enquiries elicited that the charges were apparently correct and Johari Mull was arrested and put before the Cantonment Magistrate on 12th August under sections 420 and 477 (a) I. P. C., being released meanwhile on bail of Rs. 1,000.

At the hearing on the 12th inst., Mr. Chandler's evidence led the Cantonment Magistrate to believe that lieutenant Staines was implicated in the case and consequently the Magistrate has addressed Government requesting sanction to prosecute Mr. Staines.

Meanwhile all proceedings are stayed pending a reply from Government.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

The following gentlemen comprising the United Provinces Police Committee will sit at the Canning College, Lucknow, on Monday to hear the evidence of some forty witnesses on police matters:—Mr. G. Bower C. S., President, Mr. H. D. Griffin C. S. and Mr. J. N. Sharpe, officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police. The local officials, however, will be examined to-morrow. The witnesses are nearly all natives with the exception of four Europeans, of whom two are Civil servants, one a Barrister and the Acting Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Committee will continue their sittings daily till Thursday the 28th inst.

POONA CRICKET.

DECCAN COLLEGE VICTORIOUS.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The Inter-College cricket match between Deccan and Fergusson College was resumed yesterday when an unexpected change came over the game. As results stood on the previous day it looked as if Fergusson College were going to have a walk over, but the Deccans suddenly pulled themselves together, while on the other hand the Fergusson team collapsed. The Deccan completed their second innings to 120 runs and Fergusson made only 31 runs in the second venture, the Deccans winning the match by 33 runs.

The second match of a series between the Deccan College and the College of Science will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

ARRIVAL OF PORTUGUESE TRANSPORT ZAIRE.

The Portuguese Transport Zaire, Captain B Menezes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Goa which port she left on 22nd instant. She came in Bombay to receive coal after which she will sail for Mozambique, with 54 original passengers.

THE KING AND THE KAISER.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO VISIT SANDRINGHAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 23.

An "Englishman" special cablegram states:—

The "Daily Mail" states the Emperor William will visit the King, at Sandringham, in November.

SPORT ON THE MOORS.

GOOD BAGS BEING MADE.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" states:—

Report from the Moors show better sport than was expected. The birds are healthy and some big bags have been made.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" cables:—

After a period of rain the weather has again begun to improve.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 22.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Wickham, Bombay List, succeeds Colonel Barclay in Supply and Transport Corps, while Brevet Major Vaughan and Captain Annesley received a step in promotion each.

Lieutenant Sterndale-Bennett, 7th Bombay Pioneers, is admitted to the Staff Corps. Sergt.-Instructor Bird, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, received Long Service Medal.

THE LATE MR. JEHANGIR F. GHASWALLA.

MEETING OF POONA PARSIS.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

A largely attended meeting of the Poona Parsi community was held to-day to pass resolutions in connection with a telegram received from the Viceroy in which the bravery and service of the late Mr. Jehangir Framjee Ghaswalla was recognised. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Hoshang Jamasji presided. In opening the proceedings he said that he traced historically the bravery of Eranians and gave example of the late Mr. Jehangir, who served His Majesty faithfully and did not flinch from his duties, although he was wounded twice in the battle of Colenso.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Pallonjee Frenchman to propose the first resolution which was as follows:—"This meeting begs respectfully to tender its grateful thanks to the Viceroy for his condescension in expressing sympathy to Mr. Framjee on the death of his son while serving in His Majesty's forces in South Africa."

In seconding the proposition Mr. Dorabjee Dootee said that the community feels indebted to the Viceroy for his condescension to recognise the services of a Parsi youth, who gave his life to his King and country. The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

The second resolution was proposed by Captain D. D. Khambatta which was as follows:—"This meeting begs to express its high appreciation of the feeling of comradeship evinced by brethren in arms of the late Mr. Jehangir of Griqualand West Mounted Volunteers in raising at their own expense a tombstone on the grave of the deceased, and in recognition of this brotherly act begs hereby to offer a sum of rupees 50 towards helping the widows and orphans of the British soldiers fallen at the battle of Colenso, where the deceased himself got wounded.

Captain D. D. Khambatta in moving the resolution gave historically the character of Parsis and their former achievements. He said the present spirit of Parsis cared more for comforts than anything else, and asserted that they would degenerate if they did not strive to return to their lost position. When we came to India we retained our military spirits for sometime only and then changed into commerce. But even that reputation now gradually is being lost, as members were getting lethargy and the spirit of perseverance and industry was no longer to be found in them.

The resolution was seconded by Dastoor Kaikobad who said that a fund of two annas be started, and amounts received from Parsis in all parts of the world, with a view to augment the sum already subscribed for, and to perpetuate the memory of the deceased in still more solid form. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE SHAN RISING IN SIAM.

THE CAPTURE OF MUANG PRAY.

SIAMESE OFFICIALS KILLED.

RANGOON, AUGUST 22.

The Bangkok papers received here, to-day, give further particulars of the rising in Northern Siam:—

Mr. E. V. Kellett, writing from Muang Pray, describes the taking of that town as follows:—We arrived at Muang Pray on Thursday, July 31st. About 200 Shans entered the city on Friday, July 25th, at day-light and took possession of the police station and Government offices, destroyed documents and mail matter, and took possession of the Treasury. The chief (Chow) did not leave his residence, but his women, children and servants fled. The Shans brought back his family, assuring them that no harm would be done to any Laos. About fifteen officials and soldiers were killed on Friday.

On Saturday the Shans were following Siamese officials and offering 300 rupees a head. They killed probably ten. The report is positive that the Commissioner was killed. At present the Shans are in control of the people through intimidating Laos officials, but few robberies have been committed. It appears improbable, however, that the Shan leaders can hold their followers in check long.

There is no reason to believe that Lakon is in danger. Mrs. Thomas is leaving for Lakon on Friday in Huffman's care.

The Shans are collecting rice, making ammunition and preparing for war. They appear determined not to allow the Siamese to return. There are eight Europeans in Muang Pray and they have not been molested.

Bangkok papers give but scanty details of the work of the band of dacoits who recently sacked the town of Phra. It would seem that they surprised the place and killed the Siamese Commissioner, and his wife and children and some Siamese gendarmes, taking the Governor of the town prisoner and looting the Government buildings. They then threatened Lukon Campang but at latest this place was said to be safe, whilst the bandits or rebels or whoever they are had taken up a position on the road between Phre and Utaradit, the latter being some 40 miles to the south of the sacked town and a long way to the S. E. of Lakon. According to the "Bangkok Times" of the 1st instant, the Europeans over a considerable area had concentrated at Lakon and it was thought that amongst them were about a dozen ladies. It would seem, however, that neither the Europeans in Phre nor their premises had been touched. Naturally in the absence of any really reliable news speculation was rife in Bangkok and all sorts of rumours were about. Some persons said the dacoits were Shans and others karens from the British side to the Salween, but one message stated that the affair was a rising of Shans on account of the capitation tax and troubles in connection with the enforcement of the newly promulgated forest regulations. It may be noted that the capitation tax was introduced to do away with the old corvee labour. Whatever be the cause or whoever be the culprits there can be no doubt that the affair is serious and the difficulties of communication in Siam render it the more so. Many of the raiders are said to be mounted. On July 30th 400 troops were despatched north and 1,500 followed them the next day, whilst a smaller detachment is said to be marching down from Chiengmai. But, as the "Bangkok Times" observes, "transport is a very difficult matter in Siam and a good deal of damage may be done before the gang can be hunted down."

RACING AT POONA.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 23.

There was an excellent programme to-day, but the racing was notable for the failure of five favourites. In the Amateur Plate Mr. Drysdale rode a well-judged race and beat the favourite with a well-timed run. La Bailiffe had to gallop all she knew at the finish to win the Utility Stakes from Namuna, and Fruit Salt won well in the third race, Ayrdale ridden by Robinson won the August Stakes, the favourite Veneda obtaining only fourth place. Chungiz though not fancied found little difficulty in winning the Midsummer Plate, and Mosumma won the last race to the disappointment of backers who had supported Arkadia. Details:—

Amateur Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap Hurdle Race for all Arabs and for Ponies of other classes 14-1 and under, the bona-fide property of Officers of H. M.'s Navy, Army or Indian Civil Service, or of members of the following clubs, viz: Club of W. India, Byculla Bombay or Yacht Clubs. G. Rs—Professionals who have not won hurdle race, value Rs. 200 or over allowed to ride carrying a penalty of 5lbs., if weight to be carried is below 10st. N.B.—Bona-fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race. Distance—1 mile over 5 flights.

V.-Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 11st 10lbs.........Mr. Drysdale 1
Lieutenant-Colonel Croly's g a g Hoosainee, 8st. 4lbs.........Toe 2
Capt. W. E. Lloyd's b cb h Tempest. 9st 6lbs.........Mr. Boase 3

Also ran;—Sally II, 9st 4lbs.

Hossainee led to the last hurdle with Patrician close behind. Up the straight Patrician came out and won easily by half a length. Time—2 min. 6 sec.

The Utility Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Country-bred ponies 14-2 and under, an all Arabs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Mathuradas Gocukdas' ch cb m La Bailiffe, 9st. 3lbs.........Oomerkhan 1
Mr. C. D's b cb m Namuna, 8st. 4lbs ...Penton 2
Nawab Asgar Ali and Chowdhri Gunsham Sing's b cb m Dame Ethel, 8st. 3lbs ...Cowell 3

Also ran:—Mirage, 8st. 2lbs.; Tom, 6st. 12lbs.

Dame Ethel got off badly, and Tom led to the three furlongs post, where Dame Ethel and Namuna closed up. Rounding the bend Tom went wide and La Bailiffe displaced Dame Ethel. Namuna led to within a few strides of the post, La Bailiffe coming under the whip and winning by a short head; one and-a-half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

The Small Winner's Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, which have not won race, value Rs. 1,600 or over, 14 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March 1900, race value Rs. 100 or over, once, 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of a race value Rs. 900, once 4lbs., twice or of a race value Rs. 1,400 or over. 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Distance—5 furlongs.

Thakur Baldeo Sahai's g a h Fruit Salt, 9st. 2lbs.........Hoyt 1
Mr. Cross's ch a h Paleface. 9st. 5lbs......Penton 2
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan 8st. Southall 3

Also ran:—Guinea Gold, 9st.: Dispute, 8st. 9lbs; Duldul, 8st.; Malabar, 7st, 10lbs.; Sur Jumal, 7st. 8lbs.

From the start Sur Jumal led with the rest in a bunch, Guinea Gold getting off two lengths behind. At the distance post Fruit Salt challenged Paleface, who was leading, and won by half-a-length; one and-a-half lengths between second and third, Time—1 min. 10 sec.

The August Stakes.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1900. Distance—6 furlongs.

H. H. Agakhan's br e g Ayrdale, 8st...Robinson 1
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's br aus g Stoddart, 7st, 13lbs, Southall 2
Mr. D. D.'s b aus g Roscommon, 8st. 7lb....Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Veneda, 9st. 6lbs; Planet, 9st.; Firecracker, 8st. 11lbs.: Orion, 8st. 9lbs.; Victory, 7st. 12lbs.; Gresset 6st. 11lbs.; Response, 6st. 8lbs.

Victory led Planet and Stoddart to the bend and then fell back. Up the straight Ayrdale came through and won by a head from Stoddart with Roscommon a neck off for the third place. Time—1 min. 18 4-5 sec.

The Flying Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-1 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Cross' b aus m Bandicoot, 8st. 4lbs. Penton 1
Messrs. Mathuradas Gocouldass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Annie Laurie 8st. 2lbs...Hoyt 2
Mr. R. G. Baldock's bl aus m Ena, 7st 12lbs. Bennett 3

Also ran:—Bellevue 6st. 7lbs.

Bellevue led with Ena for two furlongs, when Annie Laurie led but at the distance post Bandicoot came away strongly and won by a length, four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 6 2-5 sec.

The Midsummer Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, second 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mir Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 9st. 3lbs.........Heeroo 1
Messrs. Mathuradass Gocuidass and Anandji Nanji's g a h Wild Fox, 7st. 9lbs. ......Dondi 2
Mr. A. Ally's ch a h the Rubber, 7st. 10lbs. (car. 7st. 12lbs).........Southall 3

Also ran:—Sandow, 8st. 10lbs.; Fakir II., 8st. 5lbs.; Soheil, 8st. 4lbs., Leader, 7st. 12lbs., Active, 7st. 5lbs., Khaderi, 7st. 3lbs., Murfus, 6st. 12lbs.

Active led to the straight with Wild Fox on the rails and Chungiz, who ran in a good position all through, in the middle. At the distance post Chungiz came out and though challenged by Wild Fox, won by one and a half-lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 41 sec.

The New Comers' Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1901. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr. Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 8st. 2lbs.........Oomerkan 1
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's g a h Sincerity, 7st. 4lb.........Native 2
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and Essuff Sheriff's b a h John Roberts, 7st. 12lbs.........Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Artist, 9st. 3lbs.; Skirmisher, 7st. 13lbs.; Arkadia, 7st. 11lbs.; Young Sher Ali, 7st. 10lbs.; Hamilton, 7st. 8lbs. Burgo Master 7st. 8lbs.; Alonzo, 6st. 12lbs.

The field raced together to the distance post, where Mosumma came out and won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third. Time—55 sec.

SERIOUS CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

LADY INJURED.

POONA, AUGUST 24.

Mrs. Clabby wife of Mr. Clabby, Assistant Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, met with a serious carriage accident yesterday afternoon in East Street, whilst going to see her husband at Sassoon Hospital, who met recently with a gun accident.

Mrs. Clabby was driving in a dog-cart and ran into a hack victoria, which was on the wrong side of the road. Mrs. Clabby trying to change her course at the last moment, her conveyance came into violent collision with the other vehicle. Both the lady and her syce were thrown out.

Mrs. Clabby received a severe wound on her head which bled profusely. She was carried in a semi-conscious state into Mr. Bernard Stanley's shop, where she was attended by Doctor Mody.

The horse with the cart dashed down East Street and colliding with a tree smashed the carriage.

Mrs. Clabby remained in a dazed condition for a couple of hours and was taken to the hospital.

CHERRAPUNJI has a serious rival at last. A new rain-gauge station has been established this season at Wahmaulien, which, like Cherrapunji, is in the Kasi and Jaintia Hills, and though the old favourite still heads the list, the new station runs it very close. Since the beginning of the rainy season Cherrapunji records a total of 268·07 inches, while the rainfall at Wahmaulien has been 248·40 inches.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DEMERARA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

THE HITCH IN THE CHINA TREATY.

AMERICAN TRADE.

LONDON, August 8.

Whatever may be thought of the wisdom, or unwisdom of the policy of granting Imperial money aid of depressed industries in the colonies we may well feel a practical business interest in the reception and application in the colonies concerned of the grant for the relief of the West Indian sugar planters now that it is past recall. The Governor of British Guiana has already issued a memorandum explaining the plan for distributing that colony's share of the grant, and we find some sensible comments upon it in the "Demerara Chronicle". Opinion on the subject in British Guiana is the more interesting as not only has the colony recently—as we had occasion to point out the other day—been given evidence of renewed progress, and of becoming a land of both gold and diamonds, but it claims to have displayed far more energy and enterprise than has been manifested by the other so-called West Indies in the struggle against the beetroot sugar competition and the bounties. The talk about "the collapse of the sugar industry" which has been so frequent of late applies, we are assured by the Georgetown authority, "to the smaller island in the Carribbean rather than to British Guiana", where the cane sugar industry "is established on a strong and robust basis, and is capable of enduring the stress of temporary depression." There could be no talk of a collapse in British Guiana, we are further assured, whether Imperial aid were or were not forthcoming, as the Demerara planters would struggle on in the strong belief that after the abolition of the bounties next year the condition of the cane sugar industry will certainly take a turn for the better.

Nevertheless British Guiana is to receive a share of the £250,000 "grant in aid." The exact amount allocated to the Demerara industry, it appears, is £69,000. British Guiana scarcely expected to receive anything at all, as it is frankly admitted there that the total amount granted from the Imperial Exchequer is inadequate for the effective assistance of the sugar planters in all the West Indian colonies. The grant of £69,000 is, however, welcomed as an encouragement to the Demerara planters to persevere in the efforts which they have already made. The "Demerara Chronicle" believes that £69,000 will be quite ample to tide the cane sugar interests of British Guiana over the interval pending the abolition of the bounties. Several of the plantations may still have to be worked at a loss between now and September next year in spite of the financial aid to be received, but the proprietors will not feel disposed to abandon cultivation and retire from the field, as the capital invested in the sugar estates in British Guiana is far too large to warrant any such sacrifice at the present stage. Indeed, the average inhabitant will consider the sugar planter to be "an extremly fortunate individual, the special favourite of a beneficent home Government which is resolved not only to secure a fair market for his sugar, but is ready also to prop him up with financial support until a neutral market is assured"; and the Georgetown paper expresses a hope "that the planting community will be sufficiently appreciative of the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the mother country, and that the last has been heard of those whisperings of disaffection which have been confined to them and their sympathisers." Clearly the sugar planters of Demerara are not regarded by the rest of the community of British Guiana not engaged in sugar production as being in anything like a hopeless condition of insolvency. The details of the plan for the distribution of the grant vary in the several colonies, and that adopted in British Guiana seems to minimise, or at least obscure, the really objectionable features of the grant as much as possible. The distribution is to take the form of a remission of taxation, though, it must be pointed out, it is a remission at the cost of the taxpayers at home and not at the cost of the local Government, or spending authority.

The proprietors of the states are to have refunded to them "as much as possible"—that is, as much as the grant will cover—of the acreage tax paid by them during the past two financial years; and it is estimated that about dols.4.90 per acre may be given in this way, while allowing for assistance being also given, on some equivalent basis, to the comparatively small body of cane-farmers whose lands do not bear an acreage tax. The area devoted to cane-farming is estimated for the current year at about 1,284 acres, of which 1,174 acres consist of sugar estates from which the grinding machinery has been removed or of land leased by estates' proprietors to cane-farmers. Only 110 acres under cane cultivation are the property of the villagers and small cultivators. A written undertaking to maintain cultivation with all accessories—including, apparantely, the estates' factories—in full working order until September 1, 1903, when the Sugar Convention is to come into force, must be given with each receipt for the money paid. It is argued that the British Guiana plan is the most simple of all the plans. It appears that in Barbadoes, which is to receive £80,000 as compared with the £69,000 accorded to British Guiana, the system of distribution proposed, though supported by a further proposal to raise a Government loan of £200,000 for the assistance of the planters, has caused general dissatisfaction. In Trinidad—the allocated amount is not stated in this case—the scheme of relief takes the form of refund of 13s. 6d. per ton on the average quantity of sugar per annum exported during the last three years. This also is a remission of taxation, as in Trinidad a tax on the quantity exported is a substitute for acreage tax in British Guiana, but it is said not to work so equitably. A special feature of the Trinidad scheme is a promise that the Government of the island will be prepared to make advances to planters at 5 per cent. interest if adequate security is given. In British Guiana relief by loans is neither sought nor required by the planters. The British Guiana plan of distribution—the refunding of the acreage tax—has the advantage, it is urged, of avoiding fiscal entanglements with the United States, the chief market for Demerara sugar; whereas a payment based on the quantity of sugar exported would invite American retaliation. As a matter of fact, however, the acreage tax, which is this year only dols1. 50, is employed to pay the planters' share of the cost of promoting East Indian immigration and not for general revenue purposes. Viewed from this point, as the Georgetown paper remarks, the Imperial grant will simply relieve the Demerara planters of their share of an impost, borne by the taxpayers of the colony generally, to defray the cost of introducing indentured labour for the exclusive benefit of the planters.

A London Correspondent writes:—I find that in official quarters here the view of the check to the treaty negotiations in China is not by any means as serious as that entertained by some of the English newspaper correspondents in that country. The new treaty is designed to deal with a number of very thorny and difficult questions which have perplexed and baffled diplomatists and chambers of commerce and the official and commercial communities in China for many years past. It is therefore regarded as neither surprising nor serious that all the details of such an international instrument should not be settled without delay and hitch from time to time. One correspondent attributes the delay to some pique on the part of Liu Kun-Yi, the Nankin Viceroy; but as this high official is one of the two originators of the scheme for abolishing likin, it is unlikely that he would allow personal feeling to stand in the way of its completion. The fact is that Liu has more interest than any other person in the subject on which the hitch has occurred—the free navigation of inland waterways,—because there are more of these waterways, natural and artificial, leading to important commercial centres within his two provinces than in any other part of China, and probably more than in the whole of the rest of North China. Throughout the Lower Yangtse Valley—the greater part of which is under Liu's jurisdiction—there are canals innumerable, on which native craft of all sizes trade; there is a vast population dependent on this navigation, and the finances of the two provinces are deeply concerned in the arrangements made for collecting the duties on the trade so carried. This of itself is sufficient to explain the Viceroy's anxiety in regard to the clause of the new treaty dealing with inland navigation, and perhaps to justify his hesitation. Moreover, when the difficulties which have hitherto beset this question are remembered Liu's attitude will be better understood, though the belief here is that Sir James Mackay will carry his clause, while the dispute will be reserved for the detailed regulations which must be made under it.

The history of the matter may be stated very briefly. It has been held that the article of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858 which deals with the hiring of boats by foreigners (article 24 applied only to native junks and boats propelled by oars. Of course steamers could always be employed between treaty ports. For more than forty years the foreign mercantile communities have agitated for the right to use small steamers, launches, &c., on the rivers and canals. As time went on Chinese were allowed to run these vessels in some districts but the right was limited and restricted, and was always precarious, for the official who granted the right might always be succeeded by one of a less liberal mind who would withdraw the privilege. Then came the opening of many new ports, such as those on the Canton river, and others, like Hangchow and Soochow, in the silk districts, which were connected by canals with the coast or the Yangtse. This rendered the question more pressing than ever, and at length, in 1898, Sir Claude Macdonald got the Chinese Government to agree "that foreigners shall be permitted to employ steamers or steam launches, whether Chinese or foreign owned, wherever the use of native boats is now permitted by treaty." That meant everywhere, for by article 9 of the Treaty of Tientsin foreigners can travel where they like, under passport, and hire boats to carry them and their wares. No words could well be wider than those of the new privilege; but when it came to carrying it out a very different state of things appeared. The regulations framed under the concession were so ingeniously restrictive that what remained of the latter was not worth having, and, in fact, the navigation of the inland waters of China has remained much as it was before 1898. It would be inconvenient to enter into technical details of these regulations here. A consul whose experience of Chinese commercial matters is unrivalled, Mr. Alexander Hosie in a report laid before Parliament a couple of years ago, after entering at great length into the operation of the different regulations made by the Chinese, described the practical result in the following graphic fashion:—The concession is reduced to this. A tradesman in an English town may supply No. 1 and No. 20, situated at the respective ends of a street, by a van driven through that street. If, however, he has customers in the intervening houses he must transfer his goods to another van, at whichever end of the street he pleases (he has that option), and after supplying Nos. 2 to 19 from that end and that van only, he must return the way he entered, and on no account must he visit or pass the last house at the other end with his second van." No wonder inland navigation remained much where it was. The regulations when studied look like miracles of perverted ingenuity; but the Chinese authorities argue that their unhappy fiscal system, and especially the clashing of the financial interests of the Imperial and provincial authorities, render the regulations necessary. In a document on the subject prepared by Sir Robert Hart, which has been shown to me, it is stated, that the concession of 1898 "necessitates an exceptional procedure, makes taxation more difficult, tempts Chinese owners to buy foreign flags, and alarms and ailenates both the inland authorities responsible for and the inland administration dependent on inland revenue." To protect and keep separate, he says, the maritime Customs and inland revenue are the aims of the regulations. But now, of course, with likin abolished so far as foreign trade is concerned, one of the difficulties described by Sir Robert Hart will partially disappear, although it will remain so far as the carriage of native goods is concerned. But, on the whole, it is not anticipated that the obstacles raised by Liu Kun-Yi, which apply only to a single clause of the treaty, are insuperable. The opening of inland navigation to foreign steamers has already been granted in principle and Liu's provinces will benefit more by it than any others. The difference is certainly about details, and should be capable of prompt adjustment.

In their monthly review of the general chemical trade Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, say:—"The characteristics named in our last have pretty well prevailed all through July: there is an earnest hopeful feeling that activity cannot be very far away now, and there is only just a little something wanted to make things brisk, but somehow that something does not come, and as a consequence last month was not one we are anxious to have repeated. Our experience is that of others; trade has been abnormally slack, stock in some cases threaten to increase, and what would appear to be distincly tempting offers to buyers are quietly ignored. At the same time the inquiry has been larger and more diverse than usual, if largely barren in results. Users and manufacturers seem sleepily indifferent to business, and the merchant or dealer is the man there is practically no occupation for at present. The Board of Trade returns offer no comfort. The latest figures show a decrease both in imports and exports. The former are returned at £454,551, against £476,658 in the corresponding period of 1901. The exports are returned at £669,694 and £697,658 respectively, being a decrease of £27,964. Particular articles among the above, however, like sulphate of copper and and soda compounds, have a healthier return. Still, there are data enough here to keep us in painful apprehension regarding the future of our export trade."

With reference to Canadian trade conditions, advices dated July 28 say that though the last full week of July had closed with good reports from wholesale houses in the dominion there was a feeling of disappointment over the unusual weather that had obstructed the general trade in summer goods. The activity experienced had been due to the exceptional prosperity of the past two years and the sound condition of retail business. Were it not for these influences the interruption in the demand for summer good would have been felt severely both in wholesale and retail circles. The persistent rains could not fail to affect summer trade adversely, and although there was no tendency toward complaint in business circles, there was a feeling that the bright spring prospects had not been fully realised. Although the caprices of the weather had had a marked effect on the demand for many lines of goods and had otherwise modified the course of trade, there had not been any serious injury to the general productiveness of agriculture, on which commercial and industrial activity in Ontario must depend. The cheese trade was good with the promise of further improvement, and the output from the dairies and stock farms of the province was likely to show still further results from the abundance of pasture. The recent revival in stock speculation had shown the substantial nature of the previous advances in Canadian securities. Quotations continued firm in Montreal and on Walstreet, inspite of a bank statement that showed a decrease in the proportionately small New York reserves. The Canadian banks had not yet felt the demand for money to move the crops of the North-west and there was no likelihood of a stringency sufficient to appreciably affect the quotations on the Stock Exchanges.

A somewhat extraordinary case occurred in the Western Magistrate's Court, Rangoon, on the 18th instant. Under the orders of the Inspector-General of Jails, a Burman named Hmanzee Lugale, who was sentenced at the last sessions to penal servitude for life by Mr. Justice Fox, was prosecuted for attempted suicide in having jumped down a well in the Rangoon Central Jail. The prisoner was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for one month to take effect after the expiration of his present sentence, which is transportation for life.

Time was when General French was not so highly appreciated as he deserved, remarks a "Pioneer" correspondent. "He was called an indifferent horseman, although he has since shown that he could ride along and far and make others do so. A story was told some time back to the effect that when he had completed the inspection of a certain crack Cavalry Regiment, the Colonel asked him if he would say anything to the men on parade. 'No Colonel,' he replied, taking him aside, 'no, but I have something to say to you yourself. They tell me you call me a fat-headed fool. Now, I do not quite think that remarks of that kind are quite conducive to discipline.'"

BROACH NOTES.

There have been heavy falls of rain throughout the district in the past few days, writes our correspondent, which have given prospects a much more hopeful turn. If nothing untoward happens later there is no reason why we should not have bumper crops this season, in the south of the district at any rate.

Last Saturday, the 16th inst., in response to an invitation from the Surat Gymkhana the members of the local Gymkhana paid a visit to Surat and had an enjoyable 3 days' stay there.

Tennis, shooting, badminton and cricket matches were played off in succession.

At Tennis on Saturday afternoon, both Broach pairs were victorious.

Mr. Hume and Capt Bennett beat Messrs. Sladen and Scott 6—5, 6—4.

Messrs Barraclough and Palmer beat Messrs. Hodgson and Page 6—4, 5—6, 6—3.

Monday morning opened with shooting and badminton. At shooting the Broach team—Capt Bennett and Messrs Barraclough, Hume, Palmer and Phillips—made 83 as against their opponents—Messrs. Gibb, Hodgson, Lawton, Scott and Sladen—91, and so lost. At Badminton the Broach first pair, Messrs. Hume and Palmer, playing against Messrs Hodgson and Sladen, lost the first game after setting by 4 to 5; but after a hard struggle won the two next, 15—10 and set 3—0. The Broach second pair Messrs. Phillips and Barraclough lost to Messrs Wales and Gibb, 15—4, 3—15, 12—15.

The cricket match which was won by Surat had nothing particularly noteworthy about it, beyond Mr Sladen's not out innings of 58 for the winners and Captain Bennett's score of 33 for the losers. Captain Bennett had hard luck in not carrying his bat through the innings, as his wicket was the last but one to fall. The scores are appended:

SURAT GYMKHANA.

P. Tarkas, b Jamadar	10
A. M. Gandhi, c Jamadar, b Doctor	11
Hobbes, b Doctor	10
E. Mamim, b Jamadar	2
Wilson, b Doctor	2
H. L. Hervey, b Hume	4
J. Sladen not out	58
F. Mullaji, b Doctor	27
A. C. Bharucha, c Phillips, b Doctor	0
W. B. Page, b Doctor	2
N. H. Sethna b Doctor	0
Extras	8
Total	134

BROACH GYMKHANA.

Bennett c Hobbes, b Wilson	33
B. A. Dungarji, b Wilson	1
H. R. Hume, b Tarkas	5
A. H. Doctor, b Tarkas	0
G. A. Phillips, b Tarkas	0
C. E. Palmer, b Wilson	0
B. H. Doctor, run out	10
Gandhi, b Tarkas	1
Ghelabhai, not out	10
L. Barraclough, b Wilson	5
Jamadar, st. b Wilson	0
Extras	7
Total	72

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

R. A. (COLABA) vs. OXFORD L. I.

A capital game was witnessed on the Cooperage on Saturday evening between the teams of the R. A. (Colaba) and the Oxford L. I. This was the return match between these teams and on it depended the championship of the League. During the first few minutes the gunners pressed hotly, and the Oxfords' goal keeper had to run out to relieve pressure. A shot was sent in by the Oxfords' inside right but the ball just went wide, and from the kick off the gunners again got away and by some pretty passing on the left wing the ball was again got well up. At length the outside left sent in a stinger but the Oxfords' custodian cleared splendidly. Play remained in mid field for a short time, but eventually the gunners took up the running and strove hard to score. Their attack was remarkably rapid and their passing was very clever, and nothing but a very stout defence on the part of the Oxfords' backs and goal keeper saved the goal. The gunners forced a corner but it was badly taken and went outside, and from the kick off the Oxfords front rank got going and had a shot which was however splendidly picked up and cleared. Half time came with the score sheet blank.

During the interval a heavy shower came on and this made the field very greasy and the ball very heavy and slippery. Correct play was therefore impossible. After some preliminary mid field play the gunners got going again and for the greater part of the second half pressed hotly. Several times they had extremely hard luck in not scoring. Excitement was intense towards the end of the game when play was all around the Oxfords' goal mouth. However, the gunners were unable to break through their opponents' defence, and the game ended.

Oxford L. I.	Nil.
R. A. (Colaba)	Nil.

MR. J. SANDERS SLATER.

On Saturday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, took charge of his office after his return from leave from England.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, senior pleader present in the court, addressed his Worship on behalf of the legal gentlemen practising in the police courts. Mr. Kapadia said that the genial face of his Worship was missed very much at the court when his health had necessitated his going home on long leave. He was glad to see him back in the best of health.

Mr. Slater in thanking Mr. Kapadia and the members of the bar for the kind welcome they had accorded him said he had looked forward to his return to this country with the greatest pleasure. He was very much indebted to the legal gentlemen practising in this court for the kind way in which they had assisted him in his work, and he hoped the good feeling which had hitherto prevailed between him and them would continue uninterrupted in future. He felt sure that his duties, which were of an onerous nature, would have become much more so but for their ready cooperation. He looked forward to the continuance of that assistance and brotherhood which had existed between the bench and the bar.

The whole staff of the Police Courts of Bombay, including the Judicial Clerks, the interpreters, and the clerks, also gave Mr. Slater a cordial welcome on his arrival at the Court on Saturday. The Law Library on the first floor of the Esplanade Police Court was decorated with palm leaves and flowers for the reception of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Slater was received by Mr. A. W. Lester, Chief Clerk, Mr. G. J. Regnaud, Mr. Moroba Vinayak, Mr. Fahey, and others, and conducted to the library where he was welcomed by Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, the third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Vinayakrao Buxey, Chief Interpreter of the Court, Mr Devidas P. Mehta and others.

Mr. Lester in addressing Mr. Slater said: This day, Sir, to which we have been long and anxiously looking forward, has, we are thankful to say, come at last, and we cannot express our sense of pleasure at having you once again in our midst. We have missed you sadly. We have reason to be very grateful since we have in you not only a kind-hearted, patient and considerate master, but a sincere friend whom it has pleased Providence to restore from a dangerous illness to health and vigour, and we sincerely trust you may henceforth be blessed with health and strength, long life, and every happiness.

Mr. Moroba then addressed Mr. Slater on behalf of the clerical staff. He said they felt rejoiced to see him back in their midst restored to his former health and vigour. They had always looked to him with pride and pleasure and had felt their work neither arduous nor irksome but light and pleasing under the stimulant of his kind, genial and sympathetic disposition. They welcomed him most cordially and hoped that God might spare him in health and vigour to enjoy his countless blessings.

After this Mr. Karsondas Chabildas garlanded Mr. Slater and presented him with a large and handsome bouquet.

Mr. Slater, in replying briefly thanked them all for their kind welcome and expressed the hope that the good-feeling which had hitherto existed between them would be increased.

A case of plague, the first and only case so far, was discovered in Simla on Wednesday, and ended fatally. The victim was a man who had come in the previous day from Subathu, which is now plague-infected. The local authorities took very prompt action and carried off no less than seventy contacts and neighbours to the segregation camp, which lies in the valley deep below the Simla bazar.

A POSER BY GIACOMO LEOPARDI.

"LIVE AND BE GREAT AND MISERABLE."

At the meeting of the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalawala delivered a lecture with the above title. "Such is the blessing given by nature when sending forth a soul into the world, in one of the dialogues of this great Italian writer of whose life a few words by the way. He came of a patrician stock. The father was a Count, the mother a daughter of the noble house of Antici. They were in reduced circumstances. The Count was in a way a man of culture, but gloomy and narrow-minded. The marchioness was stern. If the father was impervious to the son's wishes, the mother frowned them down. Strict economy at home made the ancestral mansion uninviting, and added to its sombreness. Giacomo was very weak but highly gifted. Neglected and roughly treated, the boy soon glided into seclusion. He had a pedagogue or two for his rudiments only. Then he took furiously to study. The father's library was soon read through and Greek mastered. His industry was phenomenal. But the fruit he garnered was grief. Yet a youth of seventeen and he broke down. From infancy he had passed on to an old age with a bound. He had known no youth, no joy, and hope too not for long. Consumed by a black melancholy he died young. They treated him as a child, not at home where he was taken for a baby, but by outsiders. If they noticed him it was as a simpleton. To write to him was to do him a favour. Even a farmer disposed him of in two lines, one of which carried the writer's respects to his father. And yet this man is the pride of modern Italy. As a poet, linguist, and philosopher he has won for himself the first rank. And now to our discourse. The soul asks nature

WHY DOOM ME TO BE UNHAPPY?

"For I have destined thee to be great, and thou canst not be that without being unhappy. All men are of necessity from their birth unhappy". "It were reasonable, says the soul, you provided that they should necessarily be happy, and if beyond your power why place them in the world at all?" "Neither of these courses is within my power, for I myself am subject to Destiny, who hath ordained it otherwise, whatever the reason for this may be, and neither you nor I can penetrate it. In additon to the unhappiness common to all men, it will be necessary for you to endure a special and still greater measure of misery peculiar to yourself by reason of the very nobility and excellence with which I have endowed you. But the infinite difficulties and mortifications which await on and environ a great soul are abundantly compensated by fame and the enduring memory it leaves behind to posterity." "Lodge me then in a most humble and imperfect creature, or strip me of the most fatal gifts which ennoble me, and adapt me to the most stupid and insensate human creature you ever fashioned." "This I can and am willing to do says nature since you reject the immortality for which I had destined you". "Instead of immortality, I beseech you send me death as soon as possible. Nature promises to consult Destiny on the point, and the interesting dialogue ends. Here the poet evidently does not take a cheerful view of life. And for good reasons too. The biography of many a genius is the most sickening chapter in the history of man. How many have gone to the grave with shattered nerves and sinews all unstrung! And while they sleep the sleep of death the world talks of them. Can glory make up for the want and pain they were in when on earth? Oh! the blind injustice of men! No public applause greeted Milton when in life, nor sound of praise. Thirty years after his ashes lay cold his glory shone. Could that compensate for what he suffered persecuted and oppressed? The poet Camoens, the solitary pride of Portugal, wandered homeless between shipwrecks and prison. The heart which knew how to pour a torrent of delight and of love in the minds of others ceased to beat on a hospital bed. And Tasso than whom none had a more perturbed or unhappy life saw before him a beggar's burial. Then there are battalions of those who in life saw themselves elbowed by mediocrities and infamous men. Thus while the author of Orlando Furioso lived a hard life, princely gifts and luxuries were showered on Pietro Aretino to fill his brothel. Princes and noblemen winced under his satirical lash. Despite his obscenity the cloak of piety that he wore deceived Pope Julian II, and he was very near being made a cardinal. Such are the foolish freaks of fortune. "Life in itself says Leopardi is unhappiness." Hence 'not to be' is always better than 'to be'. Now,

THE MORE INTENSE A LIFE THE MORE UNHAPPY.

And since excellence of the mind employs greater intensity of life, it necessarily means greater unhappiness. Given the necessary connexion which exists between cosmic phenomena, life is what it is and must be so. To say life were better, were there no being, or were it otherwise is to want common sense. Besides life in itself is neither a good nor an evil, nor does it imply happiness or misery. In inferior beings which have no special organs of the senses, or the most rudimentary not set in good order, life runs languid without appreciable pleasure or pain. As we ascend the zoological scale, the organs are more specified, and better set in order for life to be conscious of pleasure or pain. But that does not signify that the one excels the other or vice-versa. The only thing which can be affirmed with certainty is that the more a living being is best adopted to the external forces which surround it, so much the more does the sum of its pains diminish in relation to its pleasures and vice versa. If then the organs of the senses and intelligence are means to adopt beings to the exterior world, the more such organs are perfect, and the intelligence best developed, so much better must the adaptation be. This then leads us to conclude that misery does not grow with the growth of the intensity of life, as Leopardi believes but declines. But it would be an error to resolve this problem of human happiness on the sole reckoning of his biological truth. For, man is the most inteligent of all the animals. With the power to compare and calculate the diverse intensities of life, he possesses the faculty of abstraction. He forms ideas and thoughts which go beyond the sensible world. These he combines in the mind now logically, now fantastically. In virtue of this faculty man imagines things far beyond his reach better than what exist and longs for them. Hence the misery. Leopardi's pessimism is based on this. Inasmuch as the supreme craving cannot be satisfied it follows again, man must be unhappy.

But this misery due to the elevated intelligence of man is infinitely excelled by the immense good the power of abstraction has brought and brings to humanity. Such are all the useful and delightful inventions, all the technical and imaginative arts which spare misery and bring happiness to man. The gift from this stand-point constitutes a good than an evil. But in the struggle for life in society, intelligence which is at bottom but a means of protection is hurtful than profitable to the possessor. What good can it do to the humble Barist of India or the stolid Moujik of Russia, than to render them keenly sensible to their misery. And what more natural than to see these turned into rebels. All civil societies are made up of strata. Even vaunted democracy has to acknowledge the fact, if not the right of social distinctions. He who rises from the ranks, by dint of genius remains a life-long parvenu, while my Lord Noodle thinks himself his superior, and vulgar people accept and respect him as such. So an elevated mind is again a source of unhappiness.

THE POSER HAS THUS TO BE FACED DIFFERENTLY.

Nothing exists if not preceded by other things of which it is a transformation. A man cannot be born without having a father and a mother who have lived before him. A stick exists because of the branch of a tree or a shrub being cut by somebody. For a hammer to exist means the existence in advance of the mineral ore, of the miner who drew it from the earth, of the smelter who smelted it, and of the blacksmith who forged it. Take any object no matter what, and it is the sequel of what has gone before. The law of causality therefore makes the creation of the world ex-nihilo impossible. The life of man is a series of phenomena which like all others are a result of anterior ones, a transformation. Every act of a man and every incident of his life is determined by a whole of ambient conditions of which it is the transformation. We can see certain of these conditions while others escape us. The more ignorant we are of the determining conditions of the fate or conduct of a man, so much the more uncertain are we of his fate and conduct under given circumstances. If we knew them all we should be sure in advance of his conduct or of the incident to which he would submit. If we knew a man to be fiery and exclusively vain we could almost predict with certainty his access of anger at an offence. Not so of one whom we see for the first time, and whose character we do not know. That the father and mother of a man make part of the determining conditions of his birth is an established fact. But we do not see all the conditions which have determined one to be born of poor, the other of rich, one of sturdy, the other of weak, one of intellectual and the other of stolid parents. There the facts stand and they must of necessity have their raison d'etre. We should only understand these if we know the reason. For if not in the surrounding circumstances the reason is somewhere else.

WHERE ARE THE DETERMING CONDITIONS

then of these facts? The three judical religions, the Jewish, the Christian and the Mahomedan place them in the caprice of a God creator who at his sweet will distributes favours or witholds them. He can in the course of one's life replace one of these conditions by another if he could be moved to pity. This God is but an idealised man having for raison d'etre the belief that the universe is made for and by man. This belief is a natural product of our constitution. For humanity, it corresponds to that stage of intellectual development that they call puberty. It is the epoch at which the I (ahankaram) asserts itself so that the adolescent imagines the world exists with a view to his personality only. We have a genesis of the mental sense, just as much as of the physical senses. With age many men, if not all, come to understand that the belief of the adolescent is an error, just as humanity when it reaches the age of maturity considers the belief in a personal God an error. To wish to impose this error on rational humanity is as much as forcing a man of forty to recommence his dreams of youth and to credit them as he did then. Outside of the caprices of a personal God or of the personification of our ignorance under the name of Chance or Fatality where else can we find the determining conditions of the facts forming the circumstances of the birth of an individual, than in the facts preceding those in pursuance of the law of causality? All the incidents of our existence are the transformation of the facts of a surrounding of which we form a part. The incident of our birth ought to be no exception to that rule. It is an initial fact which is but the transformation of a terminal one. Not being able to be born out of nothing, it must be that we take birth out of ourselves.

WE EXISTED BEFORE BEING BORN.

On this subject I may quote from Maulana Jalal ud-din Rumi the greatest authority among the Sufis:—

"I was, ere a name had been named upon earth
"Ere one trace yet existed of aught that has birth;
"When the locks of the loved one streamed forth for a sign,
"And being was none, save the Province Divine!
"Named and name were alike emanations from me,
"Ere ought that was 'I' yet existed or 'We';
"Ere the veil of the flesh for Messiah was wrought
"To the God have I bowed in prostration of thought!"

The lost incident of our past life, has been the determiner of the first of our present life. Every life is but an act in a prolonged drama of which one can neither find the beginning nor the end. No sensible person finds it unjust to suffer the consequences of his acts. The assasin endowed with reason esteems it just that they should make him expiate the crime he has committed. The honest man deems it right he should pay the debts he has contracted. A loyal man considers himself bound to abide by the promises he has made. In our past life we were responsible for our acts as in our present one. The last incident of that life is transformed into the first of the present. By the share of responsibility we had in the last incident, we are responsible for the circumstances of our birth, and it is to ourselves we owe the qualifications of those circumstances. Having been the determiner of the conditions of our birth have we the right to recriminate against them? We can do nothing better than to accept them such as they are.

IT IS THE DOCTRINE OF KARMA,

which teaches us this. This teaching once understood, men will have no longer reason to declaim against the inequality of social conditions resulting from birth. In all acts men are and cannot but be the instruments of Karma. They cannot act otherwise than they do for a given act. But they cannot also escape the consequences of their conduct. Every act is a resultant effect of its cause as they say in philosophic algebra. The same idea expressed in philosophic analysis would be, that every fact is the product of the transformation of its determining conditions. Every human act has consequences which are far and near, that is to say, after having been an effect it becomes a cause in its turn and produces effects which become causes again. We meet the consequences of our acts somewhere, in this life or in another. For example every feeling of hatred generated by a man will come back upon him one day in a shower of hate. Every feeling of love he will have given birth to will revert on him as a rain of benediction, but always in this world. The injustice of Fate which lets a malifactor die peacefully in his bed and which has no reward for an innocent victim is a theme of common declamation. The faith in Heaven and Hell is built on this common truth, the premitive simplicity of which has been disfigured by fantastical and interested adjuncts of diverse clericalisms. It is evident to those who give themselves the trouble to think a little that we cannot be justly rewarded or punished for our bodily actions in places where we have to live without bodies. The absurdity of this opinion was so patent that Christian dogmatism felt the necessity of disguising it by the theory of the resurrection of bodies at the last judgment. Unfortunately for them the fathers of the church who inaugurated the beautiful invention could not foresee the chemistry of our days which has demonstrated the impossibility of it. To suffer justly the consequences of our acts committed in this life of ours we must return to this earth

NOT RESUSCITATED BUT REINCARNATED.

For the molecules of our bodies and our souls are dispersed to the four winds at each disolution. There are people who do not know to distinguish between ressurrection and reincarnation. Very often have we returned to this earth to suffer the consequences of our conduct in preceding incarnations, and many a time shall we yet have to return. And so long as we shall not have exhausted the earthly human condition, that is, so long as we shall not have become what man ought to be here below, we shall have to return to inhabit the earth for extracting from the elements it presents us the necessary materials for the making of a perfect man. To receive rewards or to suffer punishment is by no means the aim of this life. The error which men pamper with predilection is the faith that the unique aim of their life is the attaining of happiness. Experience has constantly belied the possibility of earthly happiness. Men have therefore resigned themselves to await it in a better life by passing into other conditions than those offered by this earth, and have admitted Paradise to be a creation of the brain. The truth is that happiness is a state of consciousness which can last for a time only. An unceasing happiness is an impossible thing. It ceases to be a happiness because it is unceasing. Vain is then this illusion which however is the grand motor of human activity. This fact verified, we immediately touch the granite of that truth proclaimed by Hindu philosophy that the world is the creature of Maya, or Illusion.

MAHOMEDAN GATHERING AT RANDER.

THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held at the Mahomedan Library at Rander on the 19th intant tos which Nawabzada Nasrullakhan was invited. The Secretary of the Library, Mr Azam Hasham Bavamia, thanked the Nawabzada for accepting their invitation and for the interest he takes in educational matters. In conclusion he wished Nawabzada every success in his efforts for the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference. In reply Nawabzada Nasrullahkan said:—I feel highly obliged to you, gentlemen, for the kindness with which you have received me. It is a matter of great gratification to see that the Mahomedan gentlemen of Rander fully understand the benefit of an educational institution like this. Amongst us, Mahomedans, if persons were to exert themselves to study the real condition of their co-religionists, they would be fully convinced of their deplorably backward condition in educational and social matters. It is also my humble advice, to all the leading and influential Mahomedans that they must not fall behind in social intercourse with the Europeans. Official or non-official. I can well understand that in the mofussil as well as elsewhere, Europeans are unable to know who are the real leaders and influential men amongst the Mahomedans. The information as to Mahomedans, which the Europeans receive, is only from their subordinates and it is often found that only the pushing ones try to put themselves forward and the real men who can both serve the Government and the people, are not known to Government. Gentlemen, I sincerely wish you would continue your efforts in extending the sphere of usefulness of this institution. I feel very much pleased to see that you have a good collection of books on Urdoo, Persian and Arabic literature and that you have not neglected to keep English literature also. I experienced a feeling of genuine pleasure to have the honour of forming the acquaintance of so many of you and I sincerely thank you for the trouble you have taken for me. You will be glad to hear that the Jillah Committee of Surat which is styled "the Mahomedan Union" is doing useful work. The Victoria Memorial Boarding House for the establishment and maintenance of which two Mahomedan gentlemen of Rander have so generously contributed will soon be established. The President of this Union, viz, Mr. J. Sladen (cheers), the Collector of Surat, has taken much trouble and it is confidently hoped that under his advice the Mahomedan Community will be benefitted to the full. From this you can well understand that Government wishes to advance our welfare with parental care (applause).

In the evening Nawabzada Nasrullakhan was entertained to a dinner at the Mahomedan Club, at which the following were present:—Khan Bahadur Sams-ud-din Kadri, Deputy Collector, Surat; Mir Muzfar Hussain Khan; Syed Alli El Edroos; Khan Saheb Syed Husen El Edroos; Kazi Pir Mia Saheb; Mr. Bavamia; Mr. Araf Ashraf; Mr. Azam Hasham Bavamia; Moulvi Abbas; Moulvi Haji Ismail; Moulvi Gulam Mahomed and other members of the Club. Several speeches befitting the occasion were delivered and the party dispersed at about 11 p.m.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

FOUR ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

On Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Goral Soni, Shapoorji Hormasji Todiwala, Verjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, and Vithal Jamnkhram, with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared for the Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Olivera, pleader, appeared for the first and the fifth accused. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, with Mr. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji and Dinshaw, solicitors, for the second accused, Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, for the third accused, and Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, for the fourth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, solicitors watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Narbadabai, widow of Jadia Hariwalabh Goolabchand.

His Worship in delivering the judgment said:—This case, the hearing of which had lasted so many days, was one of unusual complexity and difficulty. He was very much obliged to the learned gentlemen for their arguments, and especially to Mr. Spencer. He certainly did not think that anything had been left unsaid by the defence. During the trial he had on many occasions expressed the opinion that the evidence of this or that witnesses had been unsatisfactory and contradictory, but this must not deter him from endeavouring to ascertain the truth. Indeed, the circumstance that so many witnesses had condradicted themselves was of importance in endeavouring to arrive at a conclusion as to whether a prima facie case had been made out or not. In his opinion some of the witnesses must have been tampered with and the result had been that they had given evidence less favourable to the crown than was expected. He was reluctantly obliged to harbour the strong suspicion that either the accused or their agents had interfered with them. This was, of course, only a suspicion, but still he thought it was an inevitable one under the circumstances. There were two question in the case: (1) Was the will a forgery? and (2) Did the accused or any of them know that it was a forgery, and as such did they use it or abet in using it? The Magistrate first dealt with the signature. On this head there was the evidence of the forger Krishna that he forged it. He also said that it was a facsimile. On the other hand there was the evidence that it was not Hariwalabh's signature. There were several of Hariwalabh's signatures produced, and he was asked by one side to say that they were different from that on the exhibit G, and by the other side that they were similar. He had inspected them carefully and the result was that he did not feel himself competent to say whether they were or were not similar. Nor did the evidence of Krishna carry him any further, contradicted as it was by the other witnesses. He was, therefore, unable to come to any conclusion from the direct evidence as to whether the signature was a forgery or not. With regard to the body of the will there was practically no evidence. But there was other evidence that threw light on the question of a forgery. First, there was the contents of the will. It was said that the grandfather's name was wrongly given as Vandravan. Mr. Spencer urged that there was nothing in that that plenty of Hindus had two names, and that probably the grandfather had. He was inclined to think that there was a good deal of force in that argument, and if there was nothing else peculiar in the will he should attach no importance to it. Its provisions in his opinion, were entirely inconsistent with the conveyance and mortgage which had been put in. They had it from Mr. Colah that Narbadabai's name and the survivor clause were added, because Hariwalabh did not make a provision for Narbadabai, and he might say in this connection that he did not thing with Mr. Spencer that Mr. Colah's memory might be at fault. Now, why should Hariwalabh, if he had already made a will provide for Narbadabai and make his further provision. It appeared to him quite unnecessary. Besides the provisions in the second will were quite different. The result of the mortgage would be that, Narbadabai would get Rs. 50,000 and would have control of practically the whole of Hariwalabh's estate. Under the will Narbadabai had got Rs. 35 a month and Rs. 1,000, and the control of the property was placed in the hands of Bhaichand Naron. Under the circumstances he was bound to hold that the will and the mortgage were absolutely inconsistent, and yet he was asked to believe that Hariwalabh knowing all the terms of the mortgage made exhibit G. An additional absurdity was cast upon the position when they considered the fact that at the time of the making of the will Hariwalabh was in regular correspondence with Mr. Colah and was suing Mr. Colah about the mortgage. Was it possible to believe that if at that time he made a will he would not have told Mr. Colah about it? Was it not almost certain that he would have asked him to draw it up? But it was clear from the evidence of Mr. Colah that if Hariwalabh made a will, he left Mr. Colah in ignorance of the fact. But there were other peculiar circumstances. In the will Bhaichand was given the control of the property. It was also perfectly clear from the evidence and from Bhaichand's own statement that he knew nothing about it. On the supposition that the will was genuine this was to his mind inconceivable. Was it to be believed that a man would by will give the control of so large a property to another and never tell him of it? He thought not. He did not express any difinite opinion on the question of Maga Gova and Megji Shroff, but he thought it was very probably that they were the same firm. The conduct of the accused No. 5, the attesting witness, was important. He had changed his standpoints so often that it was quite clear he was willing to tell a lie for a consideration. It was also quite clear that no reliance could be placed on his statement that he attested the will. The other attesting witness Luxmidas refused to make an affidavit varifying his signature. This was the result. The evidence that No. 2, who was closely connected with the propounding of the will, got it surreptitiously out of the Prothonatary's office, and it was not till that that the smear over the attestation was discovered. The view he felt himself bound to adopt after carefully weighing the arguments advanced by the learned gentlemen to the contrary was that the will was a forgery. His Worship then proceeded to deal with evidence as relating to each of the accused, and held that a prima facie case had been made out against accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5, of using a forged will against No. 1 and of abetting in the commission of the offence against Nos. 2, 3, and 5. They were accordingly committed to stand their trial in the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The fourth accused was discharged for want of evidence.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	3	3	89
Same date last year	32	31	133

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	1*	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	5	4	98
Total plague deaths to date	119,585	90,198	
Same date last year	16	28	129

PRESENTATION OF A CORONATION HONOUR.

DISTINCTION FOR A BARODA OFFICIAL.

A Baroda correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says.—

A special Darbar was held yesterday afternoon in the Residency for the purpose of delivering the Sanad of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India conferring the title of Rao Bahadoor as a personal distinction on Mr. Hargovindas Dwarkadas Kantavala, lately Director of Vernacular Instruction in the Baroda State. The Darbar was held in a large shamiana. Almost all the leading Civil and Military officers of the Baroda Government and some Sethias and Native officers of the Residency were present.

Captain Carnegy, the officiating Resident, in an address said:—The duty before me to-day is one of the most pleasant that can fall to the lot of a Political Officer, namely to be the medium of the Government of India in presenting a public officer with a reward for good and faithful service. Mr. Hargovindas entered the service of the British Government so far back as 1863, in the Educational Department. After 16 years service during which he earned some distinction as a Gujarati Scholar, his services were applied for by that prominent statesman, the late Sir T. Madhav Rao and the British Government consequently lent his services to the Baroda State in 1876. Since that time up to the year 1900, when he retired, Mr. Hargovindas' career has been one long course of able and honourable service to the Baroda State. After 9 years' service in the State he rose to the highest appointment which he could possibly attain, namely that of Director of Vernacular Instruction and his able Directorship resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of schools and the number of students. In 1885 when he took over the Directorship the number of schools was only 240 and the number of students about 24 000. In the short space of one decade Mr. Hargovindas' energy, tact and power of organising had increased these numbers to no less than 1380 schools with about 87,700 students. This, I think you will agree with me, redounds to the credit of Mr. Hargovindas and is a public service of the very first order. I have no doubt that his name will for a very long time be gratefully remembered by hundreds of the subjects of this State for so facilitating the means of education. His services have from time to time been practically acknowledged by the State by increase of salary, and on these occasions the Dewan has spoken in the highest terms of the excellence of Mr. Hargovindas' work. In this large development of Vernacular Schools in the Baroda State, Mr. Hargovindas was of course but the instrument of an enlightened policy adopted by H. H. the Gaekwar. To His Highness is primarily due

THE SPREAD OF EDUCATION

in this State, for all of you know that the education of his subjects is a matter very near His Highness's heart, but Mr. Hargovindas has most ably carried out the Educational policy of His Highness. But gentlemen, Mr. Hargovindas shines in another sphere of usefulness. His Gujarati writings form an important and invaluable additions to the Gujarati literature of the present day. His Educational works have been recognised by the Educational Department who have adopted several of them as text books in schools in British Guzerat. Numerous other works of a more advanced type have emanated from his pen and have secured for him a place among the best Gujarati scholars of the present day. But there is yet another side to Mr. Hargovindas' character—a side which I think endears him to his fellowmen. Since his retirement in 1900, it seems to me Mr. Hargovindas has had but one ambition and that is to be of use to his fellow men. A Native gentleman only recently remarked to me on the difference between the retired life of a British Officer, and that of a Native officer. The British officer, he said, devotes his well-earned leisure to healthy exercise and pursuits, while we natives, he mournfully added, pine away and die. Whatever truth there may be in this statement, it is evident to me that my friend Mr. Hargovindas is determined not to use his leisure in pining away. He has fixed for himself an object in his retired life and that object as I have said before is the advancement and the welfare of his fellowmen. His writings since his retirement have tended in this direction, so also have his actions. It has been my privilege to work with him since 1900, on a Committee, of which I have the honor to be President, for

DISTRIBUTING RELIEF

from the funds supplied to us by the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and I venture to say that no one who saw Mr. Hargovindas' work, in the Famine of 1900, quietly and unostentatiously performed, could fail to perceive that he was but carrying out that fixed object of his retired life to which I have alluded, namely, to be of use to his fellowmen. There are other gentlemen who have equally unselfishly and willingly worked on this Committee, and to them my grateful thanks are due, but to-day we are assembled to do honour to Mr. Hargovindas and I must say that it is a profound pleasure to me to do honour to whom honour is due. Mr. Hargovindas, I have the greatest pleasure in handing to you this Sanad from His Excellency the Viceroy conferring on you, as a personal distinction, the title of Rao Bahadur, and in doing so I am sure I am only expressing the feelings of your numerous friends, when I wish you long life to enjoy the title conferred on you in your honourable retirement, for a life time of honest and conscientious work.

R. B. Hargovindas Dwarkadas replied briefly as follows:—

"I do not know how to express appropriately my sense of obligation to the Government of India for the title so kindly bestowed upon me. Either in the capacity of a Government servant or of a private individual, I simply did my duty, for which I hardly deserve a distinction. It is, however, a matter of great gratification to a servant to find that his humble services are appreciated and rewarded by his Master. I was fortunate in having kind and sympathetic superiors both in the British and Baroda Service, and my success, if it can be called a success, was largely due to their encouragement and support. Primary education was my special subject and I spent the best portion of my life in its cause. Literary work being a labour of love to me, I wrote and edited several books for the Educational Department, as well as for the general reader. How far I succeeded as an Educational Officer and a writer, it is for my superiors and the public to judge and pronounce an opinion. It was very kind of Captain Carnegy to have entertained and expressed a high opinion about my humble efforts. Since my retirement, it has been my intention and ambition to be useful to the public in some way, and with that object I shall continue to work to the end of my life. I beg to tender my best thanks to your good self Captain Carnegy, to Colonel Meade who is unfortunately not here this evening, and to His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, for the personal distinction which will always be remembered and cherished with feelings of gratefulness and loyalty to the benign Government.

Captain Carnegy then garlanded R. B. Hargovindas and the distribution of pan supari to all the gentlemen assembled brought the proceedings to a close.

R. B. Hargovindas D. Kantavala's literary efforts are well-known, his latest production being "Sansar Sudhara" a work on Social Reform. In addition to special text-books for the Educational Department, he edited and published a large number of books, among which the following deserve special mention: (1) Panipat (poem), (2) Deshi Karigiri, in two parts, (3) Be Benno, (4) Gardhaya Sena, (5) Vaje Sinha Vaghelo, (6) Rani Rupa Sundari, (7) Editing the "Prachina Kavya" quarterly, (8) collating and editing thirty-four volumes of Prachina Kavya Mala series. Besides these manuscripts of Stri Jatina Kartavya—Duties of women; and two volumes of "History and Art of Education" are ready for the press.

FAMINE REFUGEES IN KARACHI.

We notice, says the "Sind Gazette", that owing to the great deficiency of rainfall in Cutch and Kathiawar States, crowds of poor people from those parts have already begun to migrate into Karachi. Country craft are daily bringing in a number, while the s. s. Satranji which arrived here from Bombay after touching at Jamnagar brought from that port no fewer than 300 famine refugees who had not the wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of the "inner man" while on board, and had it not been for the kindness of the Master of the vessel, Mr. Ahmed, very many of them would have been driven to extreme privation. We are informed that much larger crowds are ready to leave for this port as soon as steamers start touching at the different coast ports between Bombay and Karachi, which will probably be early next month. It goes without saying that what is true of Jamnagar is true also of the other ports. The encouragement we gave to the famine refugees in past years by raising funds for their support while here and sending them to their respective homes when the acute distress was over, will naturally operate as an incentive, and in all likelihood we shall have a much larger influx of the famine-stricken this time. The prospect is not cheering for Karachi, especially after the recent cyclones, the effects of which we have certainly not yet got over.

A Bengali correspondent writes:—"The purity movement has made its influence felt in Bengal of late. There is a growing public feeling among Bengali Hindus against the theatre that admits courtesans as actresses, and the "nautches" are also being discouraged in many a private house. Raja Kissend Chunder Singh of the District of Mymensingh has ruled that "nautches" will be wholly discarded from all festivals in his Palace, temples, and estates."

IMPERIAL CABLE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the following letter to the London Chamber of Commerce on the subject of Imperial cable communications:—

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to thank you for your interesting letter of the 28th May upon the subject of Imperial cable communications. In the face of the pronouncements made by the Inter-Departmental Committee upon cable communications and the exceptional opportunities enjoyed by the members of that body for forming a just opinion upon the issues, my Committee are disposed to consider the conclusions arrived at as in the main sound, and they feel a certain diffidence in controverting such of those conclusions as might, without the authority that sanctions them have appeared open to question.

On the general questions of cable communications and the necessity for activity in pressing the claims of trade as against those of the cable companies, my Committee have repeatedly made representations to Government. But on two special subjects mentioned in the report, namely, deferred rates and All-British cables, no very strong opinion appears to exist among the members of this Chamber.

Regarding deferred rates the Committee have, however, no hesitation in saying that a deferred rate of half the present ordinary charge per word would be largely used in the Piece-goods and some other trades if there were some absolute assurance of delivery within say, thirty-six hours of despatch.

The policy involved in the establishment of All-British cables is one inseparable from strategical and political issues. Of the former my Committee do not consider themselves competent to treat. With the latter it is not strictly within their province to concern themselves. But they incline to the view that the most potent strategical factor for the protection of commerce would be the establishment of a more intimate union between the various parts of the Empire, and that anything that tends to establish a community of interest and sentiment between Britain and her dependencies strengthens their power for mutual defence, and affords security to trade. In this connection they desire to refer to the reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Henniker Heaton in Parliament on the 10th May, 1901 on the subject of the loss on Inland telegrams in Britain. "I think," he said "the reason for this loss is that the public and their representatives in this house have preferred to get a return on the capital in the form of facilities for telegraphic communication rather than in the form of revenue." Since the principle of State aid to communications is thus sanctioned in respect of the British Isles themselves, the expediency of extending its operation to all the members of an Empire so dependent as Britain is upon communications appears to my Committee to be worthy of much more serious consideration than it has hitherto received. But state aid cannot well be accorded through the intermediary of telegraph systems owned wholly or in part by Companies or Powers not immediately interested in the aims they had in view. For this reason my Committee instruct me to express in general terms their approval of the principle of All-British Cables. I am to add that while the steady progress being made in wireless telegraphy and the unequivocal pronouncement of the Inter-Departmental Committee create a doubt as to the wisdom of any great national expenditure on cables at the present juncture, the principle of All-British Communications, working on liberal terms for the general health of the Empire, is one that ought to be pressed in the interests of trade and without regard to the nature of the particular mechanism to be ultimately employed.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL SUGARCANE.

The preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop Bengal, 1902 is as follows:—

Explanatory.—In accordance with the instructions received with Government order No. 144T.—R., dated the 22nd May, 1899, an estimate of the raw sugar produced in these provinces from other sources than cane has been included in this forecast, but the information available on the subject is yet far from complete.

The character of the season.—In January and February there was little or no rain. The drought which commenced in the middle of September 1901 lasted till the end of February 1902. In March, the weather was generally seasonable, but in April there was excessive rain in east Bengal. May was a seasonable month, though east Bengal again got too much rain. The monsoon was late and the June rainfall was seriously defective except in north and east Bengal. July has been generally a seasonable month. Excessive rain has caused some contraction of area, and has damaged the young plants in parts of north and east Bengal; while a few districts in Bihar, on the other hand, have suffered from drought at the planting season. On the whole, the season has been generally favourable, except in east Bengal and part of Bihar.

Area sown.—The normal area under sugarcane in this Province is now estimated at 740,200 acres, against 843,400 returned last year, the reduction being mainly due to a revised estimate of the area in the Palamau district. It is estimated that the area planted this year is 716,000 acres, the contraction has been previously explained.

Character of the crop.—It will be seen from the summary of the district returned appended to this report, that in eleven districts the outturn is expected to reach or exceed the normal, while eleven other districts anticipate an outturn of over 90 per cent. In twelve districts the estimate varies between 80 and 89 per cent., while in the remaining eleven districts crops from 60 to 79 per cent. of the normal are anticipated.

Outturn.—According to the estimate of the district officers, the outturn of the crop for the province as a whole will this year amount to 90 per cent. of a normal crop. But a tendency to underestimate the crop is observable in the important sugarcane-growing districts of east Bengal, and I anticipate that under normal conditions for the rest of the year the provincial outturn will reach 94 per cent. of a normal crop.

UNITED PROVINCES TIL.

The first forecast of the United Provinces til crop for 1902, states:—Rain commenced rather late, in the first week of July, and continued till the close of the month, when sowings of til were still in progress. Germination has been good and weeding has been taken in hand. Prospects are so far good.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The first forecast of the cotton crops for 1902 of the United Provinces is as under:—The rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break to its close. The falls were, as a rule, general and well distributed. The cotton crop was sown in good time and has germinated well. Weeding has been slightly hindered in some places by continuous rain. Prospects are so far very favourable but the success of the crop depends on the weather of the current and succeeding months. The are under cotton is estimated by selected Zamindars at 15 per cent. above the normal.

UNITED PROVINCES SUGARCANE.

The first forecast of the sugarcane crop of the United Provinces for 1902-1903 is as follows:—From the reports furnished by selected landholders it seems that owing to the low prices last year and the deficiency of rain in February and March, when the crop was sown, the area under sugarcane is likely to fall short of the normal; but whether this estimate is correct or not cannot be ascertained with certainty till December next, when the kharif crop statements are received. Except in some districts in the East the cane germinated freely, and the crop is doing very well in the western districts. In Oudh also it is doing fairly well; but it has suffered greatly from drought and white ants in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. In these two divisions the crop is not at present estimated at more than 60 and 75 per cent. respectively; in the remaining devisions it varies from 80 to 95 per cent. of the normal. The rains have set in rather late this year and have so far been general and well distributed; but it is too early at present to forecast the ultimate yield of the cane.

As a result of an inter-departmental Conference, it has been definitely decided to give effect to the main recommendations of the Horse and Mule-breeding Commission, subject to the concurrence of the Finance Department. As will be remembered, one of the most important and far-reaching of the recommendations is the complete transference of all horse and mule-breeding operations from the Civil Veterinary Department to the military authorities.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

AN EVIL SPIRIT.

Last week, says the "Friend of Burma" a man in Amarapura became suddenly posesed by an evil spirit. His neighbours were rather startled and felt uncomfortable at the thought of all the mischief the unwelcome visitor might work in the old capital of Burma, for Burmese spirits are by no means tender and sentimental. However, as there is always some reason, hidden or apparent, why a devil should possess a man and as they did not see any in the present case, they took their courage in both hands and went in a body to the house which the spirit had selected for his abode and questioned him as to his coming and who he was. And the complaint spirit, through the mouth of the man he possessed gave them the following account.

He was a man during King Mindon's time, and when he died become an evil spirit. He had since then been living, up to last week, in an acacia tree near the moat. As to his name, he would never tell it—he was so ashamed of it. What great personage could he have been in Mindon's time? This is a problem which will not be easily solved, unless he is induced to speak on the point, but he strenuously refuses to do so. Well they asked him what he looked like before possessing the man. He answered he was black as coal, that his size was about that of a small palm tree and his eyes the size of two large cymbals; his tongue is two feet in length and he has a tusk about six inches. The people around him looked rather bewildered at this description; he took their bewilderment for incredulity, and seems to have been offended, for he told them that if they did not believe him, he would instantly show himself to them in that very form. But the courageous questioners begged of him not to do so. They let him know, moreover, that they implicitly believed all that he said. The kind spirit insisted very much, but at last gave in and condescended not to show his face.

In answer to further inquiries, he said he had been living a pretty long time in the acacia tree by the moat. But he was a reasonable spirit, he, never frighted any one to death least of all women and girls. Once only, he had eaten up a young girl who used to be knocking her sandal against the tree in order to get the mud off it. Another times he had eaten up a man who had been disrespectful, but, he added, was incited to these bloody deeds by the Nat living also in the tree and who seems to be his superior; left to himself, he should never have done such things. Besides those two persons, he had never killed anybody else.

Sometimes he feels frolicsome and amuses himself by throwing pebbles, mud and water on the passers-by, and roars with laughter at their astonishment when, on looking about, they can detect nobody. He is a somewhat law abiding spirit, for he has eaten only two persons, while the others eat many; he goes even so far as to remonstrate with his companions and asks them to desist from such a bad habit. Some time ago, he was told by the Nat of his tree that he was nearing deliverance, that soon he would no more be an evil spirit, but first he should offer rice to a hpoongyi, and to attain this end, should let his case be known to men. And this is the reason why he came and possessed the man through whose mouth he was now speaking to them. He said that when he first entered the house, the guardian Nat of it gave him such a kick in the chest, that the part is still tender and painful. Then the relations of the possessed man fed the spirit through their relative's mouth with dainty curries, and told him they would make him offer rice to a hpoongyi. The poor spirit gave a great sigh of relief. He told them that, while the offering was going on, they should share the merits with him by saying Oh spirit! Oh spirit!" Then, he terminated the conference by saying that, according to the instructions given him by the Nat of his tree, he would go the Shway Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon and thence on a pilgrimage to all the most celebrated shrines all over Burma, and that he would be delivered from his present state on his return home. He seems to be a pious devil.—"Rangoon Gazette."

DACOITY IN JUBBULPORE.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCES.

Four dacoits named Maithu, Nasbad, Hulku and Ram Gulam have been sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. H. F. Hallifax, Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore.

The following is a summary of the judgment;—On the night of 4th May, 1902, there was a dacoity in the house of Vishwant Singh one of the malguzars of mauza Takla in the Murwara Tehsil. A 10 or 11 p. m. Vishwant Singh got up and outside the door he saw a band of from ten to twenty men. He shouted "thief," and was joined by his cousin Bansdhari, a lad of about seventeen. The robbers, too, began to shout and one of them fired a gun. A few advanced towards Vishwant and he and Bansdhari retired into the house, the rest remaining outside shouting and firing guns. As they came in the occupants retired to an inner room, leaving their rooms in the possession of the invaders. The dacoits, however, lit a torch and the lamps in the house and finding the door of the room burst it open with an axe Vishwant walked out of the door and was at once set upon by the four men. One of them had an axe with which he aimed a blow. Then it seems a general scuffle took place between him and his nephew Bansdhari, a well-grown lad of some spirit, on one side, and the dacoits on the other side, with the result that Vishwant and his nephew were knocked down. Then the women were ordered by the dacoits to come out and deliver up their ornaments which they did (to the value of Rs. 130). They were then allowed to go, Bansdhari accompanying them. The dacoits afterwards tried by threats, &c., to gain information from Vishwant Singh as to the whereabouts of hidden treasure, but Vishwant stoutly refused to help them in this, which led them to ransack the house and they very soon came on a locked wooden box. This was split open with the axe and its contents—Rs. 220, a goldmohar one or two articles of clothing were taken.

After a short interval the dacoits withdrew and went across the road to the house of Randhir and Raghunath Singh, cousins of Vishwant. These men on the approach of the dacoits retired to their house and barred the door, but after a short parley it was burst open with an axe. The owners stood in the doorway and defied the robbers, a gun was pointed at them, but Randhir said, "The gun is empty. Hand in that loaded gun and I will shoot him." On this the dacoits retired.

The Pahari Railway station is little over a mile from Takla. Randhir Singh and a village official with commendable promptitude went here at once and sent off a telegram to the thanadar of Murwara and the circle sub-inspector. The thandar and two constables caught the next train and were at Takla before daybreak.

It appears that the police did not get any clue about the whereabouts of the dacoits and lost valuable time in not seriously following the tracks of the dacoits who were raiding in another neighbouring village, Bhatvara, not sixteen miles from Takla, and thus the whole gang slipped away. But luckily, after long and patient inquiry, Inspector Mahomed Sarwar (detective) who was in the meantime employed, made a night raid on the village of Khari in the Panna State and captured five persons on 20th May last.

On the 26th Mahomed Sarwar reached Murwara with his five prisoners and on the 27th Mr. Deighton, D. S. P., went there. He sent for all the people of Takla and Bhatvara who had seen anything of the dacoits and sent them one by one down a line of some forty persons among whom he had placed his five prisoners, and told them to pick out the persons who had been seen at the dacoities. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent fraud or collusion of any sort, and it is due to Mr. Deighton's excellent arrangements that such evidence of identity as there is can be relied upon as absolutely genuine and honest. Two persons subsequently surrendered themselves and one of them was made approver, but he has retracted his confession in the Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judge went on to discuss the evidence, holding that the offence of dacoity had been proved perfectly satisfactorily. The Sessions Judge therefore sentenced the four accused to transportation for life.

SPIES IN THE ARMY.

A SYSTEM BLAMED FOR MUCH INJUSTICE.

Now that the war is over the hard cases of several officers and men who have suffered under drastic rule of martial law are coming forward for Parliamentary and legal hearing. The chief case is that of Major Camilleri, of the Indian Staff Corps, who was removed from his appointment on the Headquarters Staff in South Africa on the evidence of a female spy in the employ of the Intelligence Department. Major Camilleri's alleged offence was that of giving away the date of the departure of a convoy from Krugersdorp for Rustenburg while in conversation with a woman whom he did not know was spying upon him. Major Camilleri denies the charge and points out that the preparations and departures of convoys were always self-evident, and that the construction put upon his conversation was wrong to the last degree, and cannot possibly stand the test of full legal inquiry.

The case is now in the hands of a well-known barrister; and a peer of the realm, who is also a general, has carefully gone over the details. The latter declares his belief that Major Camilleri is innocent. The matter now rests with Lord Kitchener who confirmed the removal of the officer, and if nothing should result the system of espionage upon officers will be laid before Parliament in such detail as will considerably surprise the public, and shake belief in at least some of the convictions secured in South Africa.

The cases of several men, including Sergeant-Major Edmonstone, of the Imperial Yeomanry, are in the hands of lawyers. So that a plentiful crop of appeals is in store for the authorities.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The shoot on Saturday afternoon took place in fair weather and proved very interesting. Especially, as in connection with the shoot a match, previously arranged with the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry took place, the Oxfords had a good team and more than held their own. Full particulars of this match will be published in a day or two; there will be a shoot next Saturday 30th at the usual time. Distances as the time may suit. The results of Saturday's usual shooting are as under:—

	Score 500 yards'	H'ped Pts. for H M Rifle or Carbine.	Total.
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	25	...	25f
CrSgt G W Goodwin, Ox Lt Inft..	25	..	25a
Corpl G F Lund, B V Rifles	22	..	22b
Sgt P R Soundy, B V Rifles	22	..	22a
Major S M English, B V Rifles	21	...	22c
Cr Sgt W Fry, G I P R Vols	22	..	22d
Sgt F E Otto G I P R Vols	22	..	22e
Lieut A P Goldney, G I P R Vols	21	..	21
Sgt Major J H Dowing, B V Rifles	21	...	21
Gunner G Hunter B V Artillery	20	...	20
Asst Surgn R W Chitts, I M	19	...	19
Vol C H Lillywhite G I P R Vols	19	...	19
Lce Sgt G Ebsworh, Ox L Infantry	18	...	18
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	16	...	16
Captain H S Jacob G I P R Vols	14	1	15
Mr Harris Civilian	14	1	15
Py Mr Sgt G O' Donnell Depot Staff	12	..	12
Mr A Loving Civilian	11	1	12

A—Handicapped 4 points
B—Winner of 1st spoon
C—Handicapped 6 points
D—Handicapped 2 points
E—Winner of 2nd spoon
F—Handicapped 4 points winner of 3rd spoon

	600 yds.		
Ar Sgt G W Goodwin, Ox Lt Infy	21	...	26a
Corl G F Lund, B O Rifles	21	...	21b
Asst Surgn R W Chitts I m Service	24	...	21c
Sergt P R Soundy, B O Rifles	23	..	23d
Pte G Miles, Ox Lt Infy	22	...	22
Lce Sgt W Walmsley, B V Rifles	22	...	22
Maj T M English, B V Rifles	21	...	22
Capt H S Jacob G I P R Vols	20	2	22
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Vols	21	..	21
Sgt Major J H Downing, B O Rifles	20	...	20
Lce Sgt G Ebsworth, Ox Lt Infy	18	..	18
Cr Sgt W Foy, G I P R Vols	17	..	17
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	17	...	17
Mr A Loving, Civilian	15	2	17
Mr Harris, Civilian	73	2	15
Lieut A P. Goldney, G I P R Vols	18	..	13
Gunner P Hunter R V Artillery	12	...	12
Py Mr Sgt G O'Donnel, Depot Staff	8	...	8

A—Handicapped 4 Points winner of 1st Spoon
B do. 2 ,, ,, 2nd ,,
C do 2 ,, ,, 3rd ,,
D do 4 ,,

A DOUBLE MURDER.

At the Central India Agency Jail, Indore, on Monday last, a man named Kesha of the Bhambi caste was hanged for murdering, at Sitamau, Ranjit Singh, a "jagirdar," and his servant-woman. The particulars of the case are as follow:—Kesha fell in love with Gulab-baie Ranjit Singh's wife, and used to visit her secretly. Rumour of the affair got abroad, and in course of time, reached Ranjit Singh's ears. He ordered one of his servant-women to keep close watch; and on ascertaining that his wife was really guilty, he punished her, and told her that if she did not mend her ways, he would have to put her away from him. Gulab-baie began to think how to get her husband out of the way; and when her paramour next visited her she urged him to kill her husband and told him how to do it. So on a given night, at 11 o'clock, about six weeks ago, Kesha stealthily crept up to Ranjit Singh's door; and gently knocked at it. Gulab-baie who was evidently waiting unfastened the chain, and showed Kesha a sword. Kesha unseathed the sword, severed Ranjit Singh's head from his body and decamped. As soon as he got away safely, Gulab-baie raised a hue and cry that thieves had got into the house, and had killed her husband. She repeated the story at the Police Station and got her servant woman to corroborate it. Now, this servant was the one who reported to Ranjit Singh regarding the intrigue between Gulab-baie and Kesha; and she had also seen Kesha murder her master. Some days after, Gulab-baie and the woman fell out, and the latter threatened to tell the police who was the real murderer, if Gulab-baie did not comply with certain demands. Fearing the threat would be carried out, Gulab baie asked Kesha to get rid of the woman also; and this request was duly complied with. Gulab-baie gave out the same story that thieves entered the house, and killed her servant woman. The police, however, were suspicious; and they arrested Gulab-baie and Kesha. The Maharaja of Sitamau (a dependent Native State,) tried the case, and found Kesha guilty of murder, and Gulab-baie of aiding and abetting him in the crime. He sentenced Kesha to be hanged and Gulab-baie to ten years rigorous imprisonment. The papers were sent up to the Calcutta High Court. The death sentence on Kesha was confirmed, that on Gulab-baie was enhanced to transportation for life. Kesha was executed on Monday as already stated and Gulab-baie is to be sent to the Andamans.

HIGH COURT.—August 25.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapoojee Cassinath Dhakjee—Khunderao and S

261-01—Edgelow G and W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchand and Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Toothi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

585-02—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhoy Allana and others v Dadabhoy Hormusjee Billimoria—M B Chothia.

829-01—Mansuklal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Luknmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansuklal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham B and N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municipal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kallandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Kunchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Succoor—Bhaishunker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassum vs Sulleman Goolamhoosen—Ardeshir H D and Co.

204-02—R P Mehta—Bai Dhondibai widow and others vs Bai Manchabai widow and others—Little and Co and D D Romer.

263-02—Malubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhoy and others vs Ratanjee Sorabjee N Talati and others—Unwala and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavaker.

For decree absolute.

503-01—Payne G S and M—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs F P Pereira and others—In person.

For Consent Decree.

266-02—Crawford B and Co—Forbes Forbes and Co vs Goverdhundas Jewandas and others—Jehangir and G.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hazin vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kallibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

531-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

969-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolamhoosen vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim &c—Crawford B and Co.

46-01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundrawandas and another vs Dhuramdas Jamnadas—Tyabji D and Co.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jaikrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna and V—Mote Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.

For decree under Sec. 375.

296-92—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manecklal vs Luckmidas Runchordas and another—Mirza and M.

For Further Evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Lukhia vs Sidruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Long Causes.

840-01—Thakoredas and Co—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail—Unwalla and P—Part heard

21-01—Mansukhlal J and H—The Soonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Short Causes.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and another—Little and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Juggonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

349-02—Payne G S and M—Volkart Brothers vs Nensey Kheraj and Co—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

160-01—Cragie L and O—The Acting Advocate General vs Janardhon Balkrishna—Cragie L and O.

304-02—Dekshit and D—Dhoisajee Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and others—M R Vakil.

602-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bhagoobai widow and another vs Ramjee Govindjee—Unwalla and P.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON RIFLE RANGES.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, on Saturday (August 2), formally opened a covered rifle range which has been constructed by the directors of Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woollen System Company (Limited), at the private recreation grounds established by them at Lower Sydenham for the use of their London employes.

Mr. Lewis R. S. Tomalin, managing director of the company, presided over the proceedings on Saturday, when a large number of visitors attended. He said that, though the occasion of their gathering was in itself a small one, it showed a tendency which would become more and more widely spread as time went on. Early in January last there appeared in the "Times" a poem by Mr. Rudyard Kipling called "The Islanders" (cheers), with which he was greatly struck, while it was one of which he thought the teaching was perfectly true. He, in common with most of his fellow-countrymen, had been glad to provide opportunities as far as he could for recreation, in the form of games and sports, but he had never thought of the far more serious duty of training workers so as to have them ready to defend their country in case of need. He regarded Mr. Kipling as a prophet in the real sense of the word, for he was a man who saw deeper into the nature of things than most men did. Some people had jeered at certain expressions of which Mr. Kipling had made use in regard to English sports, but, instead of his being hostile to them, those sports had no truer friend than Mr. Kipling. (Cheers.) It was conceivable, however, that some day we might be called upon to defend our country, and of what use would even the best cricketers or the best rowers be then? So he thought that Englishman should be taught early to shoot straight, and when he put before his fellow-directors the idea with which Mr. Kipling's poem had inspired him they cordially approved of it. Many kind words had come to them from other quarters as well; and Lord Salisbury's secretary had written, in reply to a communication:—"His Lordship desires me to thank you for your letters, and hopes that your example will be followed by other firms." (Cheers.)

Mr. Kipling, in declaring the range open, said he had been much interested in a range of a similar kind which had been in existence at Rottingdean about three years, so that he could say, as the Yeoman did when he fell into the thorn-bush, that though he had not much knowledge he had a skinful of experience. (Laughter.) And in regard to experience the events of the last three years had shown that all was not, perhaps, well with our country, inasmuch as the overwhelming bulk of the population were being brought up in absolute ignorance of the use of firearms. That was a little weakness which we must do our best to remedy. It was said that ranges not connected with Volunteering were useless, because England would never need to be defended by swarms of civilian riflemen sitting behind hedges and sniping at the enemy; but he did not agree with this view. Rifleshooting must be taught to the individual on the same basis as we taught A B C. We did not wait until a boy was 18 or 19 and thought he would like to be a Lord Chancellor before teaching him his letters, and similarly we must not wait until he was 18 or 19 and thought he wanted to die for his country before putting a rifle in his hands. He thought it possible that some day it would be imperative that a boy at school would have to get his squad drill and rifle shooting certificates according to his standard; but in the meantime it was the duty of each one to do all he could to help that day arrive. They should buckle down to the study of the rifle and to the rudiments of drill. There was no danger of producing a race of inflammable barbarians. The man who learned to read and write did not immediately go and persecute his neighbours by writing a book (laughter), and in the same way a man who could drill and shoot did not go into the streets blazing away with his rifle, and he did not fall into military formation every time he entered an omnibus. (Laughter.) He would acquire knowledge, but he would keep it until it was wanted. (Hear, hear.) If, later on, he wanted to go into the Army, or to join the Volunteers, he would do so the more readily because he would know there was nothing to be afraid of. There were also, physical and moral advantages to be derived from such training. The use of covered rifle ranges had been criticized, but experiences at Rottingdean were in their favour, for they showed that the men got more individual instruction in less-distracting circumstances and readily took, afterwards, to the full-sized rifle at open ranges. If they took up drill and rifle shooting, they would enter into a new and most interesting world, full of interests and good fellowship. (Hear, hear.) They would find it necessary to discover themselves all over again, and, above all, they would have to keep themselves always fit. Quite apart from the patriotic side, the Jaeger Company seemed to him to be doing a good stroke of business for themselves, because the worst investment a company, an employer, a municipality, or a nation could have was an unfit man; and they would find that drill and shooting, properly followed, would make one fit in mind, body, and estate. The little target, too, taught the proud man humility. It taught the inaccurate man the need of accuracy and if a man had—to use, an expression he had heard—been "out on the tiles," that little target would check him as automatically as a doctor. (Laughter.) The one thing they had to do was to get their shots off quickly. Everything must be subordinated to that. That was the first and last use of the game as they, as civilians, had to consider it. Their club, he hoped and believed, would be the forerunner of many others. In a little time there would be 30 or 40 more, all interested in long ranges: and then they would get their longer ranges because, small as their beginnings were, they were standing at the beginning of a very large movement, the end of which no men could foresee and the force of which no man could limit. It was their game, as it was that of every other rifle club, so to use the privileges granted to them in the form of small ranges that when, in response to public opinion, greater facilities were granted to them in the form of long ranges they would be able to play the game, the little game of shooting, on a larger scale, more often, and better, year by year. Thus they would hope that the next time the nations of the earth saw fit to love us with that love which had found such perfect expression of late we on our side might not be found wholly ignorant of one or two of those less spiritual accomplishments which, if they did not inspire affection, would at least inspire respect. (Cheers.) He declared the range open, and wished it "all the luck in the world."

Sir Albert Rollit also spoke, referring to the patriotic action of the Jaeger Company, and expressing the acknowledgments of those present to Mr. Kipling.

Mr. Kiping briefly responded.

Music was supplied by the band of the Coldstream Guards.

DIED FOR HER HUSBAND.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A WIFE'S DEVOTION.

A remarkable action brought by an insurance company against a prominent man of business will shortly come up for hearing at Vienna. It appears that two years ago he was on the brink of ruin. His wife, a young and beautiful woman of twenty-four, found a way out of the difficulty. She left a purposely over-heated room on night, and walked up and down a stone floored passage bare-footed and scantily clad till she caught a serious chill which she aggravated by a series of recless acts. Inflammation of the lungs set in; she died, and her husband obtained the large sum for which her life was insured. This enabled him to pull through the crisis successfully, and within a very short time he was a rich man again. He married a second time within two months of his first wife's death. Now a servant in his employ at the time has informed the police of the facts of the case, stating that she overheard the conversation in which the heroic wife told her husband of her intention to die for his sake. The insurance company contends that it was a case of suicide, and demands the return of the money from the husband who may also have to answer to the charge of having been an accessory to the crime.

THE DEAD SPEAKS.

A number of men in Havre are convinced that they have heard a dead man speak. They were called in by the Police Commissary to help him cut down the corpse of a man who had hanged himself forty-eight hours previously. There was no question of the man being dead, for the body was showing signs of decomposition. The moment the cord was cut, a prolonged "Ah!" escaped from the mouth of the corpse. The effect was disastrous. All the men except two fled in terror. The remaining two were the commissary and another, who was holding the body. On the latter releasing his hold, two more "Ah's" were pronounced. This time the commissary was alone with the dead, for the man dropped the body and was off like a shot. Nothing could induce the men to return.

FOURTEEN DAYS IN A GRAVE.

A mad peasant woman, living in the village of Kapustion, Russia discovered a subterranean passage leading to a family vault in the churchyard, and decided to bury herself alive. For fourteen days she sat in the polluted atmosphere, surrounded by the coffins, without food or drink. Her presence was discovered quite by chance by the sexton, who heard groans and sighs, causing him to drop his spade in horror and scream for help. The woman had temporarily lost the power of speech, and was almost blind. She survived her experience only a few weeks.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, August 8.

WHERE INTEMPERANCE IS SAFE.

One of the longest speeches he ever delivered was that in which the King pleaded for a fostering of the natural love of music, and he placed himself on the side of the music-lovers by an unusually eloquent address. "I claim for music," said the King, "the merit that it has a voice which speaks, in different tones perhaps, but with equal voice, to the cultivated and the ignorant, to the peer and the peasant I claim for music a variety of expression which belongs to no other art, and therefore adapts it more than any other art to produce that union of feeling which I desire to promote. Lastly, I claim for music the distinction which is awarded to it by Addison—that it is the only sensuous pleasure in which excess cannot be injurious. What more, gentlemen, can I say on behalf of the art for the promotion of which we are to-day opening this institution—an institution which I trust will give to music a new impulse a glorious future, and a national life?"

PRINCIPLE AND PRINCIPAL.

It is happily not often that the conscientious Englishman is tempted to refuse to pay his taxes, and one only recalls two recent precedents for the drastic way in which a citizen of Darby has protested against the war by going to prison rather than pay his income-tax on the ground that it contributed to support a system of organised murder. Just over a year ago a local Quaker provided Upton St. Leonards with a nine-days' excitement by allowing his goods to be sold up at the bidding of the income-tax collector, and the victim of conscience turned the auction-room into a meeting-house, and eloquently protested against the modern system of warfare. In another case the conscientious objector hailed from Swinton, and his detestation of a "policy which tends to national degradation" was satisfied by nothing less than the breaking up of his home.

BISHOPS AND PARLIAMENT.

The Bishop of Norwich, who seems to have no objection to a policy by which Bishops would be relieved of their "ancient and costly palaces, their high legal expenses, and their attendance at the House of Lords," will find many sympathisers in the church. There have been those who object to the presence of the Bishops in the House of Lords since Burke exclaimed: "We have not relegated religion to obscure municipalities or rustic villages, No! We will have her to exalt her mitred front in Courts and Parliaments." Thirty years ago a motion was introduced into the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Bishops of attendance in Parliament, and another motion, brought forward so lately as 1884, was in favour of taking away "the legislative power of Bishops in the House of Peers." Both were defeated—one of them, however, only by eleven votes.

BALAAM AND HIS ASS.

The presence of the bishops in the gilded chamber should obviously make for peace, and it is true that there have been in the House of Lords no such disgraceful incidents as are witnessed only too frequently in the Lower House. But the Lords Spiritual have more than once figured in exciting scenes which disturbed at rare intervals the usual calm of the House of Peers. It is recorded that an Archbishop of York in the eighteenth century rose with "most intemperate pride and fury" in reply to a speech by the Duke of Grafton, who charged the Archbishop with servility in a sermon delivered to "recover favour in the closet." Rising in his wrath, the Archbishop declared that though, as a Christian and a bishop, he ought to bear wrongs, there were injuries that would provoke any patience, and that, if insulted, he should know how to chastise any petulance." It was another Bishop—of Rochester—who was called Balaam by Lord Coningsby, and who neatly turned the tables on his enemy. "For his part," said Lord Coningsby, "he did not know what prophet to liken the bishop to, unless to that furious prompted Balaam, who was reproved by his own ass", whereupon the bishop rose and declared that he had been reproved by nobody but his lordship.

WHAT BISHOPS LEAVE BEHIND.

It is true, as the Bishop of Norwich suggested the other day, that the successors of the Apostles are not troubled by such considerations as where to lay their heads. There was a bishop of our own time—who died, at least, within our generation—who drew from his bishopric a life-income of over a million and a-half of English money; and one recalls four fortunes of six figures left by bishops—Bishop Monk, of Gloucester, who left £140,000; Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Bishop Maltby, and Bishop Barring, of Durham, all three of whom left £120,000. The average fortune left by bishop in the thirty years from 1856 to 1886 was over fifty thousand pounds. Bishop Wordsworth of Lincoln died worth £85,000, and so did Bishop Fraser of Manchester. Bishop Jackson of London was also above the average—with a personality of £72,000.

RURAL INNOCENCE.

Not all the world is talking of the Coronation. There are happy folk in England who live outside its great excitements. When the Dreyfus case was at its height, and the captain was being brought from Devil's Island, the gatekeeper at a level crossing was heard to ask as the train dashed by, "Who is Dreyfus? The case is matched by that of an old farmer in South Cornwall who was astonished to hear last week that the King was to be crowned. Not a whisper of Saturday's ceremony had reached him. It is surprising, too, to know that there are men on the King's yacht who have not seen His Majesty during his stay at Cowes. So cautious and so restricted are his Majesty's movements that many of the men below have seen less of the King than the people who gaze towards the yacht through their glasses from the shore.

OUR NEW NOBILITY.

It is odd to remember, in view of the difficulty which is said to be experienced in persuading peers to attend the Coronation, that one of the reasons for the great addition to the peerage in our time is supposed to have been to weaken the power of "our old nobility" by what one writer has called "the glorification of the great Middle Class." A great duke was said to have had an income of a thousand pounds a day; another had thirty thousand a year from each of three estates in three counties, and more than all this together from his London property. Such men had no limits to their power; with practically the wealth of Crœsus, they controlled pocket boroughs, and were princes in society. The latent peril to the Court in such a state of things is said to have been one of the motive forces behind the creation of new peers from the middle class, and it is irony indeed if now the Court appeals in vain to these same peers to attend at the Coronation.

ON A CORONATION MORNING.

There have been some quaint Coronation ceremonies, and even in great countries such events make men children again. Here is an old extract showing how the bishops took possession of Louis XVI. on his Coronation morning: "The Grand Chamberlain: 'Whom do you demand?' The Bishop: 'The King.' The Grand Chamberlain (without opening the door): 'The King sleeps.' Thereupon the beadle struck the door a second time, and the bishop again exclaimed, 'The King!' The Grand Chamberlain: 'I tell you the King sleeps.' Upon this the beadle knocked at the door a third time, and the same questions and answers being repeated, the bishop added, 'We demand Louis the Sixteenth whom God has given us as our King.'"

THE PASSING OF THE MONASTERIES.

Not for many generations has England experienced such a religious upheaval as the suppression of the Catholic schools is bringing about in France; but the suppression of the monasteries in this country was at the time a momentous and sensational change. All monasteries not possessing more than £200 a year were first suppressed by an Act of Henry VIII., and four years later the whole of these institutions disappeared by Act of Parliament. There were over six hundred altogether, with an income estimated at £137,000 a year in the money of that day. The monasteries were at the height of their wealth and power when Parliament abruptly closed their doors, and their influence may be imagined from the statement as to their annual income, which as equal to £1,600,000 to-day.

A MOMENT OF TIME.

It hardly needed the decision of a judge to convince us that the war was not over at the end of last year; but as men will probably ask when the war was over as long as it is remembered, it is satisfactory to have a legal assurance on the subject. A moment of time often matters a great deal, and lawyers have spent many long hours and days deciding nice points as to the precise tick of the clock at which some decisive event took place. The case is quite fresh in which the courts were called upon to decide which of two persons died first in a shipwreck at Kangaroo Island, and it is obvious that such points may often affect, as in this case, the disposal of a fortune. It may affect, too, the legality of an arrest—as in the case of the man who was arrested not long ago as he stepped over a boundary line, and whose head was safely out of the policeman's jurisdiction when the hand of the law caught hold of his foot.

THE MAN AT MORGAN'S

The telephone-thief is common enough, but he does not frequently fly at such high game as ambassadors. The burglar caught at the British Embassy at Copenhagen was an exception, a brother in courage to the members of his craft who a year or two ago called at Mr. Pierpont Morgan's London house to "examine the telephone." Calling in the morning the man took a careful burglar's survey of the land, conveniently disorganised the telephone and left to fetch his tools with which to put the telephone in order. The real telephone man in the meantime was sent round from the office to see why the Morgan telephone did not work and was surprised to be informed of the morning visit of his bogus colleague. It was convenient, however to know that the burglar was returning at two and promptly at the hour the man with the bag rang the bell and was admitted—into the arms of a policeman! Burglars have little luck at Morgans; two at least have been caught in the act at the town house of the Trust King.

"COLONEL" LYNCH AT BOW STREET.

STATEMENT BY THE ACCUSED.

FIGHTING AS A BURGHER.

AT Bow-street Police-court on 1st August "Colonel" Arthur Lynch, M. P., was charged on remand before Sir Albert De Rutzen, with treason, under circumstances already reported. The "Colonel" was brought from Holloway in the prison van at the usual hour in the morning, and he then had an interview with his wife, and visits from Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P. and Mr. William Redmond, M.P., Shortly before three o'clock, Sir E. Carson, K. C., M. P. accompained by Mr. Sutton and Mr. Charles Mathews entered the court and the case was proceeded with.

Mr. H. C. Biron represented the prisoner, and alluding to him as "Mr." Lynch, said he wished to make a statement.

Sir Albert De Rutzen cautioned the prisoner in the usual way, informing him that anything he might now say might be used in evidence against him at the trial.

The accused, looking very pale but speaking very firmly, then made the following statement :—

When I went to South Africa, it was with the sole intention of acting as war correspondent. So far from contemplating taking any active part in the campaign, I expressly stipulated in one of my contracts, viz, that with the "Journal," of Paris, that I should not be required to remain in South Africa more than two months. I was at that time living in Paris, but I crossed over to London, and had several interviews with newspaper editors here on the subject. They were already well provided, but I succeeded in making terms with "Black and White" At the same time I had arranged with an American journalist in Paris, respecting American appointments, and through him I obtained a commission from "Collie s Weekly." I received proposals also from the "Century Magazine" and the "North American Review" for several articles. I bought a kodak and took lessons in its use. I estimated that by contracts thus made, not to speak of pickings, I should have made some £500. With regard to my letter of 15th January 1900, to Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil, I wish to say that Colonel Monteil's remarks, described as "compromettant" contained nothing that would have justified my being arrested, though his denunciation of the War and reference to my sympathies for the Boers might have made the authorities at Durban prevent me from proceeding to the Transvaal. "Arreter" simply means to stop, not to arrest. The word compromettant may be used in much a lighter sense than the English word "compromising." My letter also states that Dr. Josson was an Attache to the Transvaal Agency at Brussels, and I was under that impression when I wrote that letter, from remarks I had heard on shipboard. I had never, however, any acquaintance with any member of the Transvaal Legation at Brussels, and had never been in Brussel, and I now know Dr. Josson had no connection with the Transvaal Legation there, and I wish to correct the statement if it is of any importance. I wish also to say that I had

NO MISSION FROM DR. LEYDS.

personally when I went to the Transvaal, The 'Journal", no doubt, like nearly all the French Press, advocated the Boer cause in France, and I, as the correspondent of the "Journal" had instructions from the foreign editor to supply the paper with information of any facts connected with the war which would be of interest to the readers of the "Journal" such as the employment of Kaffirs by the English for publication in the "Journal" in France. In that sense, as War correspondent for the "Journal" and so far as that paper represented the views of Dr. Leyds, and only in that sense, had I any mission from Dr. Leyds. The words "with a mission" would be represented in French by the phrase "charge d'une mission." I never in any way creat any time acted as agent for Dr. Leyds. I had not seen Dr. Leyds before leaving Paris, nor for many months before the outbreak of the war, and then I saw him only in my capacity as correspondent of a well-known London daily on two occasions. I never sent him a letter or document, and had no communication with him directly or indirectly while I was in South Africa, nor till some seven months after my return from South Africa, when acting on behalf of an American journal, I had an interview with him. That was the first time I had ever been in Brussels in my life, and the third time I had never seen Dr. Leyds. I do not wish to imply that I should not have been pleased to meet Dr. Leyds. I only mean to say I had no occasion to see or communicate with him except as I have stated. Neither do I wish to suggest that I myself think the matters mentioned in my letter to which I have alluded are of such consequence, but as the Prosecution rely on this letter I state what the facts were. The letter was written on the spur of the moment on hearing unexpectedly that Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil was in Pretoria and names were mentioned likely to arrest his attention and secure me the interview for which alone the letter was written. I never wrote a line on the letter I did not sign. My only contributions, in France or on the Continent were to the "Journal Revue", the 'Revue de Paris" and, at a very much later period to the "Revue Bleue". All these articles and all that I wrote to English or American journals or magazines are open for the inspection of the Court. I have never written a line in any journal or magazine which I did not believe to be true, and I do not think in these writings it is possible to find an unjustifiable word or unfair comment. I had begun my correspondence to the "Journal immediately after my arrived at Pretoria. When I met Colonel Villebois Mareuil he informed me that he too was acting as a correspondent, to wit, for 'La Liberte," of Paris. At that time he had no position in the Boer Army. He was a journalist only. He told me he was moving from place to place observing the most interesting points, and he invited me to accompany him, and I agree to accompany him and I became

NATURALISED AS A BURGHER

and took the oath that were necessary for this purpose, in order that I might have unrestricted liberty to go practically wherever I wished among the Boers force and into their positions, even though it would necessarily involve my becoming acquainted with military secrets. I had no intention of fighting, and no idea of being asked to command a troop when I was naturalised. I was naturalised solely for the advantages it would secure for me as a journalist. Colonel de Villebois Mareuil left for Colesberg, where I intended to join him, but a delay occurred, owing to my horse getting fever, and while waiting I was informed that a new troop, composed principally of Afrikanders of Irish origin, was in process of formation at Johannesburg. I went thither to observe in a general way the state of affairs in that city, and while there I met Louis Botha, who had just come up from the front. It was after a conversation with him that I decided to assist in the organisation of the troop mentioned, which became known as the Second Irish Brigade. Subsequently they came to me and asked me to command the troop, with the title conferred by the Executive and approved by Commandant-General Joubert, of Colonel of the Second Irish Brigade. When I arrived on the scene the troops numbered about 50 horsemen, and it was decided to make a beginning with that. Soon after taking the field the numbers had doubled, and subsequently the roll showed considerably more than 200. It was impossible, however, owing to the exigencies of the campaign, to get all the men together at any one time. I was a member of the Krigg's-raad (War Council), and I always acted in concert with the Boer generals. With regard to suggestions of looting or destruction of property, I may say that my commanding officers, Commandant-General Joubert, and afterwards Commandant-General Louis Botha and Assistant Commandant-General Lucas Meyer, held looting in abhorence, and I did my best to carry out their wishes in this respect. I was certainly not guided in my actions by any hope of gain. I had already sacrificed my prospects of making £500 by journalism, and towards the end of the campaign, as our commissariat arrangements had become unhinged, I spent a portion of my own money for my men; I distributed a little of what remained; and finally I found that I had not left myself enough to return to Europe except in the third class. I was told that other Commandants were paid, and that if I made application I would receive a like pay. I had never asked for pay and I never received pay. I had but one reason for returning, viz., that if I had remained it would necessarily have been for a protracted period, and in that case I had left my wife in Paris insufficiently provided for, and letters I had just received had alarmed me regarding her health. My troop had become broken up around Johannesburg and, after consulting the Executive governing Pretoria I duly obtained my discharge and a pass to Lourenco Marquez.

"I HAD FOUGHT AS A BURGHER"

I had fought of course as a Burgher. Neither the authorities of the Transvaal Government nor the Boer officers had any doubts on that score, nor had I, for I was assured that my naturalisation was in due form and complete. That opinion I still maintain. The call to arms "To Irishmen," which was published in the "Standards and Digger's News" was specially restricted to Burghers. Subsequently, however, the British Government annexed the Transvaal, and it was by virtue of the proclamations and Acts relating to that matter that I became a British subject again. After my return from South Africa I had settled down to the ordinary work of a Paris correspondent when the Galway vacancy occurred. I had already been a candidate there, and had been beaten by a very small majority—51, and most of my old opponents were now my friends. When invited to stand I set out clearly the grounds on which I wished to base my candidature. They can be seen in my letter to the Convention called to select the Nationalist candidate, and in my address to the electors. I abide by these declarations, and hand them in as part of my statement and defence. My candidature for Galway was absolutely what it professed to be a straight-forward attempt to enter the House of Commons of the basis of National principles and a programme of National betterment. I expected a walk-over, and I did not anticipate that I should be prevented from taking my seat. It was my opponents who first agitated the Boer question in the Galway Election, and when challenged, I of course did not deny my part in the campaign. I had long thought that an honourable peace would be the greatest boon to South Africa, and I received with pleasure the news of negotiations towards that end. The Boer leaders declared themselves satisfied with the terms of peace, and they gave their assurance that they would keep the spirit as well as the letter of the Treaty of Peace. That act of peace relegated to history all that had occurred in South Africa; and I, on my part, accepted the solution, in the same spirit as my former comrades and my chief, General Louis Botha. In any case, therefore, I should have eventually returned here from Paris; but the fact of my having been elected for Galway imposed also a duty on me. I announced my return to the Speaker of the House of Commons in a letter in which I took occasion to review briefly the whole circumstance and I hand this letter in as part of my statement and defence.

Mr. Lynch supplemented this statement by a reference to the incident that formed the substance of the evidence of the witness Greig. He said he merely acted as interpreter for General Schoeman to was quite true. When I next met General Schoeman, I asked him what had further happened. He said that the men had been released. I was under the impression that he meant they had been immediately released and I only learnt for the first time from Mr. Grieg's evidence that they were sent under guard to Johannesburg and not released until next morning. Mr. Greig is the only witness who has given any suggestion of animus in my conduct. I think it right, therefore, that I should say that I was very far from having any personal feeling against the troops we were fighting, but indeed quite the contrary. In fact, on one occasion I had gone to Pretoria to select remounts for my troop I was accompained by my medical officer, Dr. Leach, an American. While in Pretoria he paid a visit to the English soldiers detained as prisoners at the Racecourse, and on his return he told me that he thought there was an undue amount of disease there. I said I was surprised to hear that, as I always understood that the prisoners were well cared for by the Boers. He replied that that was so, the Boers were very kind, but that it was a question of proper medical organisation, and that what was really needed was a doctor who could speak English perfectly, and to whom the men could make all their wants known. I considered for some time, and then asked if he thought he could do any good for the men. He said yes, but that he considered himself attached to me. We had no enteric, and our ambulances were well provided at that time so I arranged that Dr. Leach should be transferred to the racecourse, the Boer authorities willingly consenting. I saw Dr. Leach again when I entered Pretoria for the last time. I inquired if his assistance had been of avail in checking disease among the soldiers. He replied: yes to a very material degree. These facts can be verified by the authorities.

Mr. Biron said he had an application—or rather a suggestion—to make before the case closed, and he had no doubt the justice of it would be recognised. When the Solicitor-General opened the case he stated that it was a charge of high treason, and although there had been many hearings had not reduced it to more specific terms.

The Solicitor-General.—My friend was not here at the time. I opened the case as a charge against the prisoner for adhering himself to the King's enemies.

Mr. Biron said he was much obliged to the learned Solicitor General for that information. It was obviously desirable that the prisoner should know precisely the charge and overt acts he would have to answer. Although the charge was narrowed down to the offence of high treason only, it might be presented in a variety of ways, and it was very desirable that the accused should have a copy of the indictment at the earliest possible moment. Of course he knew it would take some time to prepare. It might be necessary when they saw the indictment, to send to South Africa for witnesses, and it was obvious that inquiries would last a long time. Perhaps the learned Solicitor, General would say if it would be convenient to supply a copy of the indictment by 1st September.

The Solicitor-General said he could not fix a date at which it would be convenient to supply a copy of the indictment. There were several matters to be considered. He never knew of a case of this kind where the prosecution were put on terms. The prisoner in this case was under very favourable conditions. Formerly a prisoner charged with high treason was entitled to be supplied with a copy of the indictment and a list of the witnesses to be called against him ten days before the trial, but in those days there were no preliminary proceeding. The prisoner, in consequence of the proceedings which had been taken before the Magistrate, was now in possession of all the evidence on which the Crown relied. He now knew what evidence he had to combat, and what evidence he wanted if he wanted any at all. When the case came on it would be open to the prisoner—having regard to the distance from this country at which the alleged offence was committed—to make an application for a further extension of time, and no one would oppose any adjourment that might be necessary. He would be amply protected by the safeguards of the law. The prosecution were anxious to have the trial proceeded with, and as early as possible the prisoner should be supplied with a copy of the indictment.

Sir Albert de Rutzen.—I think that is all you desire, Mr. Biron?

Mr. Biron said that unless he had a copy of the indictment by the date he had mentioned there could be not trial in October.

The Solicitor-General.—You shall have it at the earliest possible moment. More than that I cannot and will not say.

After further remarks by Mr. Biron, Sir Albert De Rutzen said:—Prisoner is committed to take his trial either before the King's Bench or a Commission

FRENCH RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

AN exciting scene occurred on August 7 at Landerneau. At four o'clock in the morning an alarm was sounded, and the whole population arose from their beds, and assembled round the religious schools and at the railway station. An hour later a special train arrived from Brest with 200 men of the 19th Regiment accompanied by a large force of gendarmes. The soldiers proceeded to the convent. There however, a crowd of women threw themselves on the ground to prevent the troops advancing. Eventually, with great difficulty, the military succeeded in getting through the crowd of women, and the police broke open the doors of the convent and expelled the nuns. At this there was great commotion in the crowd, and the soldiers were ordered by the magistrate to charge, but the officers showed great repugnance and some hesitation in carrying out the order. In the end the women were induced to withdraw, but not before a number had been wounded by the police. At Clairmarais a crowd succeeded in reinstating the expelled nuns. The political bureau of the Duke of Orleans has issued a circular urging a vigorous campaign in favour of the reopening of the schools.

NURSING HOPES OF ANOTHER WAR.

MR. REITZ AT NAPLES.

A SPECIAL telegram to the "Tribuna" from Naples announces the arrival of the German liner Kanzler, with Mr. Reitz on board accompanied by his sons, two sturdy youths, who have been on active service throughout the war The father and sons occupy a second-class cabin. At Naples they were joined by Mrs. Reitz, who had come from Belgium to meet them. They proceed shortly to Holland, and subsequently to Madagascar, whither eighteen Boers on the Kanzler are bound.

The "Tribuna" correspondent describes Mr. Reitz as a man of resolute mien, and, though but forty-two already white-bearded. The sons told a correspondent that most of the Boer combatants would go to Madagascar to await better times. "The English journals" (they added) "say we are content with the peace terms. Do not believe them. Peace was made because 21,000 women and children were prisoners, and were being daily massacred; also because our men were spent, and the means for continuing the struggle failed; but this war is not finished. Believe me, in three, five, or ten years the war will be renewed."

THE Commander-in-Chief has expressed a hope that commanding officers of cavalry regiments will not miss the opportunity which the Delhi Manœuvres will afford of taking every possible way of reducing the weight carried by their horses. At the conclusion of the camp, commanding officers will report what is the least load they find absolutely necessary for a soldier to carry on his horse, giving details of the articles. Experiments may be made by the different squadrons in a regiment, each squadron carrying different set of articles.

IT is now practically certain that Lord Kitchener will act as Umpire-in-Chief at the forthcoming Delhi Manœuvres. There will also be with each of the two opposing armies one Chief Umpire, two Assistant Chief Umpires, five Umpires, and fifteen Assistant Umpires. The extra Umpire Staffs with their personal Staffs will comprise about sixty officers in all. Colonel B. Duff, C. B., who was to command the Fourth Infantry Brigade, and Brigadier-General H. A. Abbott, who was to command the Fifth Infantry Brigade in the Northern Army, exchange commands.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Highlander, 1,594 tons, Captain W Dawson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Amiral, Faurichon, 3,014 tons, Captain Agan, sailed yesterday, for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Culna, 1,463 tons, Captain E G Watson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain J G E Metcalfe, sailed on Saturday, for Rangoon, &c, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Safari, 933 tons Captain H Tepe, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Zanzibar, 12th August, with a general cargo, 14 cabin and 105 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 21st August, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Percy Jones, Dr Venis, Mr and Mrs Doolan, Mr Shaik Ismail Miss Culpepper, Mr A G Culpepper, and 144 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain W LeMarchand, sailed on Saturday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut N E Willoughby, Mr and Mrs W R Varoon, Mr D Halpan, Mr L J de Bruyn, Mr S R Bruik, Mr R E Chamberlain, Mr K Haridas, Mr F Mahomed, Mr T Ebramjee and 200 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
* Do No 101	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	...
* 4 Torpedo Boats	...	...
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia.......Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden	30-8	P & O Co
B	Australia	2209	Tait	Liverpool	0-8	W & A G & Co
C&R	Kirklee	2275	Dermody			F M & Co
D&E	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hull	31-8	M M & Co
F	Rajput	3615	Bullock	Rangoon	27-8	T M & Co
G	Ellora	1493	Cole	Stream	24-8	M M & Co
K	Shirley	2198	Satchell			W&A G & Co
L	Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co
L	Zuari	95	Cassam			Shpr'd & Co
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Shp'd & Co
N	Sultan	1781	Ahrons			A Strandes
O	Falls of Keltie	2150	Nixon	Mostyndeep	27-8	F M & Co
P	Weissenfels	2522	Zaigenmeyer	Karachi	27-8	Glade & Co
Q	Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	29-8	B&P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mohmed	Bhownagar	23-8	Shp'd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	23-8	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
9	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	3-9	K N & Co
10 & 11	Valetta	2974	Cubitt	China	27-8	P & O Co
15	A Fourichon	3014	Agay	Havre	24-8	T M & Co
16	Bodlewell	2209	Baines	Hamburg	28-8	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Moshtari	1111	Little	Stream	23-8	B & P S & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, Aug 21
	Safari s	Tepe	Zanzibar, Aug 12
21	Pekin s	Palmer	Kobe, July 22
	Zaire (Port. Trpt)	Meneses	Marmagoa, Aug 23

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Tirol s	Bretfeld	Shanghai
	Trieste s	Mecazzi	Trieste, &c
	Arabia s	Partitt	London, &c
	Culna s	Watson	Calcutta, &c
	Orissa s	Metcalfe	Rangoon, &c
	Highlanders s	Dawson	Karachi
	Palitana s	LeMarchand,	Zanzibar, &c
24	Amiral Fourichon s	Agan	Havre via Dunkirk

THE steamer Caledonia, for London, &c, entered for loading on Saturday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Arrived from
20	Umzinto	Calcutta
21	Rajputana	
21	Nuddea	Negapatam

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

August 21—Strs Rauder Reunion, Carr, Port Louis, 1st August, Mahratta, Peterkin, Liverpool, 19th July, and Clan Monroe, Howelt, Liverpool, 2nd March,

DEPARTURES.

August 21—Steamer Maharaja.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Goorkha left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Mombassa left here this morning.

NAPLES, AUGUST 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Itria left here (Calcutta boats) this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—60 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 27 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 60 bales wool, N Futehally and Co; 20 bales wood, H Chunilal; 62 bales twood, W and A Graham and Co; 780 cwt horns and 4,00) cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,301 cwt myraboliams, W Kipp.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—30 tons old iron, A Makidalal; 18 cwt condiments H Muncherjee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—30 cwt ivory, P A Dosul.

FOR HULL.

Springwells—4,000 cwt cottonseed, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR MONTREAL.

Australia s—69 packages moong mats, brassware, furniture, &c., F P Bhumgara.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bodiewell s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.
Weissenfels s—242 bales cotton fly, J C Todiwala.

FOR HONGKONG.

Valetta s—35 cases condiments, Manookjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 52 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th August 1902.

1. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee, at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

Members of the Committee are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 28th inst., at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice, at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday, the 28th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th August 1902.

1. Colonel C B Mayne's next lecture on Field Fortifications and Defence of Posts, &c, will take place on Thursday, the 28th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Town Hall. The Commandant hopes that the attendance of members will be as numerous as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

24th, 27th and 29th SEPT., 1st, 4th, 2and 6th OCT 1902.

Owners are reminded that 2nd Entries close on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902. Final Entries close on Tuesday, 9th September, 1902.

POONA 7th EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 30th AUGUST, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 P. M. on Monday, 25th August. 2nd Entries close at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, 26th August, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T C.,

Poona, 20th August, 1902.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A new eclipsing cannon for shore batteries has been introduced by MM. Schneider and Co. By appearing only to fire, then disappearing, and by using smokeless powder, its position is well hidden from battleships at sea. It is 768 metres long, 22 kilogrammes in weight, and 27 centimetres in calibre. With 41 kilogrammes of powder, it throws shell of 216 kilogrammes at a muzzle velocity of 670 metres a second. It is mounted on a circular platform under a circular mask or canopy of iron, which protects the gunners and the gun.

The "Bulletin of the Belgian Association of Photography" for June contains a description by M. Blanc of a new method of producing photographs in colours from albumenoid silver plates. The colours, however, are not those of the object, but of the spectrum. A mirror is placed behind the plate to intensify the action of the light upon it, and it is supposed that the silver deposited has allotropic forms such as Carey-Lea obtained.

According to Mr. F. W. Rane, acetylene gas light has a marked effect on the growth of plants in winter, and on some plants more than others.

Mr. J. W. T. Duvel points out that moist warm climates such as that of the Gulf States, America, are bad for the vitality of seeds. The first requisite for keeping seeds is to reduce the amount of hygroscopic moisture present, and thereby the respiratory activity of the seed.

The American cotton wood tree (Populus deltoidea), a species of poplar common in the prairies, though not so good to burn as some other trees, produces more heat-giving fuel, because of its quicker growth.

The phenomenon of a "milky sea" was recently observed by Count de Renesse about 8-30 p.m. in the Indian Ocean. The sea was quite calm, and apparently covered by a thin sheet of snow. There was a kind of mist above the water, and on the bridge of the vessel a slight humidity was felt. Under the sky, bright with stars, fog banks, or what seemed such, were seen to the north-west. Across the mist that floated on the sea luminous points coming from the "phosphorescence" could be seen. The phenomenon lasted several days. The temperature of the water was about 25 degrees C., and that of the air rather less on the whole.

A "red sea" is also described by Mr. Torrey in the "American Naturalist." It was observed on the coast of California, and was caused by myriads of minute reddish organisms, apparently gonyaulox, which also made the water glow by night with a greenish blue phosphorescence. After four days the sea water became malodorous, and many fishes, polypes, and other animals were cast on the beach dead.

Although so many "new remedies" never come to much, there is always the hope of one proving serviceable, and it may be well to mention the eucalyptus cure for diabetes of Dr. Faulds, Glasgow. Eucalyptus leaves have long yielded eucalyptol, an essential oil used in medicine, but Dr Faulds employs an infusion or tea of the dry leaves in diabetes. The tea is taken twice a day until the patient is cured It is a very simple remedy which anyone can administer to himself and as a French scientific journal points out to publish it is hardly in the interest of the medical profession, "who will never pordon their Scottish confrere if it proves a general success"

M. Lamey, at the Societie Nationale d'Agriculture France, has pointed out the danger of planting the eucalyptus near springs, because it rapidly dries them up. The roots of a gum tree planted in a garden of Algeria destroyed the spring supplying the house. Another eucalyptus in Algeria sent its roots into a cave, from which a spring flowed, and by degrees has dried it up. The eucalyptus globulus, rostrata, and amygdalina are useful for drying marshy or wet land, but it not prudent to plant them, especially the "globulus," near springs or wells for domestic or irrigating purposes.

Waterfalls, as we know, are utilised for generating electricity, and Americans, not content with the natural falls, have begun to make them by conveying streams to a point where the water can fall from a height. At a point 30 miles west of Helena, Montana, there is a precipice 500 feet high, to which the water of several streams is led in flumes, and a powerhouse of 1,000 horse-power is to be erected at the foot.

Professor Todd, of Amherst College Observatory, has designed a great telescope on the model of the eye. The telescope is to have an object glass five feet in diameter, and a tube 200 feet long, one half of it inside a circular chamber representing the eyeball, the other half outside. The telescope is to be pointed by moving the chamber with mechanism. To this end the chamber and its telescope is to float in a basin. Its cost will be about dols. 275,000.

According to a letter from M. Lacroix brought before Academie des Sciences, all vegetation has disappeared between St. Pierre and the island La Perle, Martinique. The ground is like a relief map covered with clear grey ashes. When the spectator is caught in a cloud of ashes the landscape looks as if seen through the smoke of a lime kiln. An ascent of Mount Pelee has shown a number of fissures and fractures emitting steam and fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen, or of chlorhydrate of ammonia. The lighthouse, tomstones, and trees fallen at St. Pierre, and the walls preserved, trend north and south. The town is a ruin, but as only fine ashes and small stones fell on it, the destruction was due to the rapid north and south movement of the earth, and the discharge of gases at high temperatures from the crater. The soundings near the coast are not perceptibly changed. If there are no fresh eruptions the country will be green again in a few months.

We have already mentioned that Professor J. A. Fleming has assisted Marconi in his long distance trans-Atlantic experiments in wireless telegraphy. Quite a number of patents have been taken out by Dr. Fleming and the Marconi Company. The induction coil for giving sparks is abandoned in favour of a Tesla coil arrangement for long distance work. Marconi, therefore, is indebted to Tesla as well as many other electrical inventors.

The centenary of Bichat's death has been celebrated in Paris. Bichat was born at Moirette and educated at Nantua and Lyons. He was a pupil of Dessault, the eminent surgeon, and became a doctor at the Hotel Dieu, Paris. He died at the age of thirty, after ten years of epoch-making work in anatomy and general physiology, which undermined his constitution. A great genius, and loved as a man, Bichat is one of the chief scientific glories of France, and besides his monument in Pere, Lachaise cemetery there are two statues of him by David D'Angers—one at Bourg and another at the Faculte de Medecine, Paris. A memorial plate has been added to the house in Rue Chanoinesse, Paris, where he died.

THE Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 have made the following appointments to science research scholarships for the year 1902, on the recommendation of the aurhorities of the several universities and colleges. The scholarships are of the value of £150, a year, and are ordinarily tenable for two years (subject to a satisfactory report at the end of the first year) in any university at home or abroad or in some other institution approved of by the commissioners. The scholars are to devote themselves exclusively to study and research in some branch of science the extension of which is important to the industries of the country. A limitted number of the scholurships are renewed for a third year where it appears that the renewal is likely to result in of scientific importance.

Among the methods of recalling to life the "apparently drowned," says the "Morning Post" of Aug. 6, the most singular and sometimes the most successful is that of rhythmically drawing out the tongue of the subject. Dr. Laborde, of Paris, has carried out many experiments both on human beings and on animals during the last few years, and in the paper he has written on tongue traction records several cases in which when all outward signs of life had ceased, there had still remained latent vitality. In order to allow this latent vitality the opportunity to develop, the respiratory organs must be set in motion, and the best means of doing this is by tongue traction. The larger number of his experiments have naturally been performed on animals; and in one case tongue traction on an asphyxiated bulldog was rewarded with success in two and a half hours after all signs of life had ceased. Two hours of traction were productive of no result, but the extra half hour produced a slight respiratory cough, and in three hours the dog was on its legs. It occurred to Dr. Laborde that it would be a good idea to substitute an automatic apparatus for the cloth covered hand. The first apparatus made was driven by clock work, the improved instrument is operated by an electric motor, and by means of it the tongue can be subjected to continuous traction for three hours.

True Economy.

Many people think that by buying a low-priced article they are getting the cheapest. There is no more erroneous idea. True economy consists in obtaining the best value for money.

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is highly concentrated, perfectly soluble and most easily digested. You can therefore get more strength and nourishment out of it than out of any other. Experience will prove that it is the

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Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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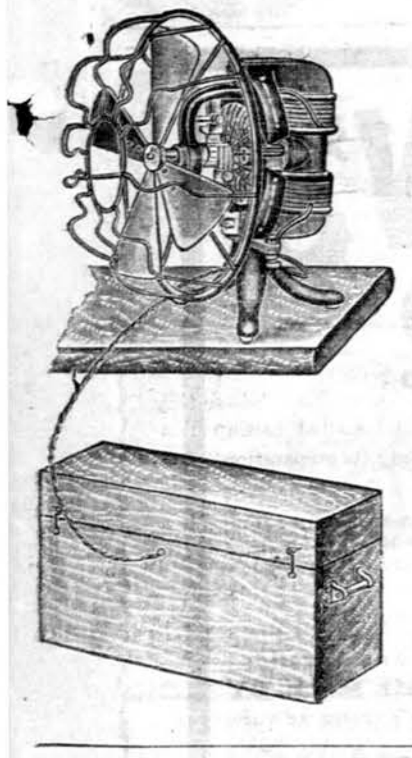

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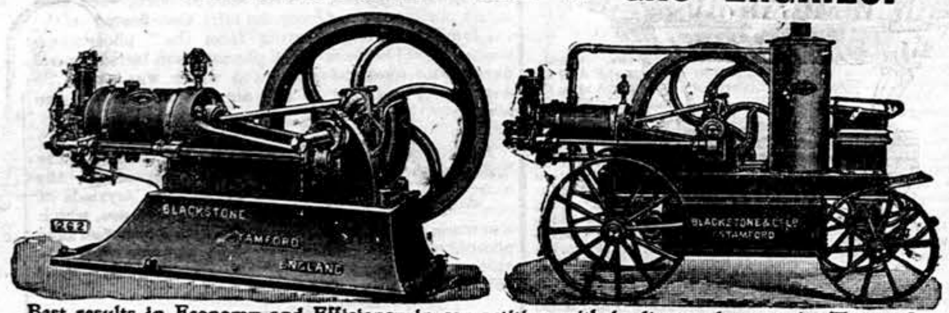

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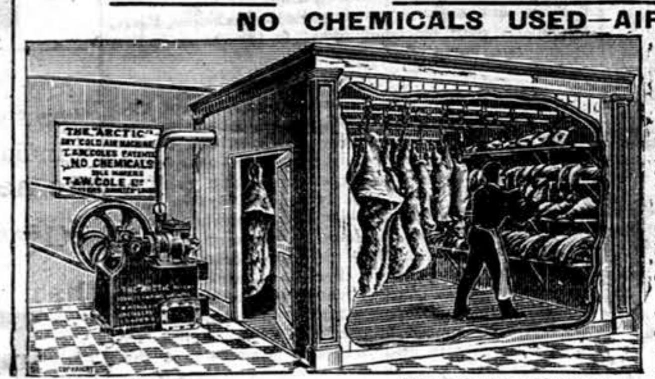
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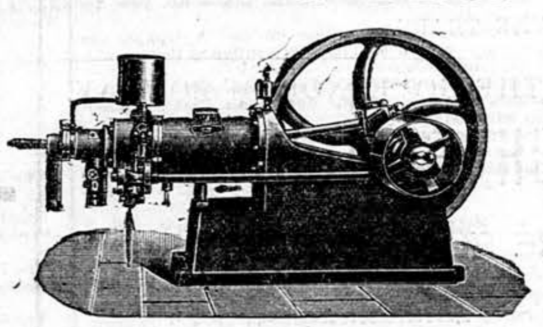

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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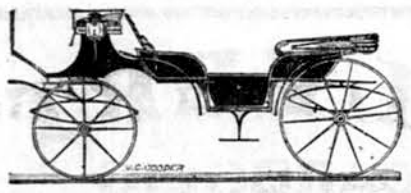

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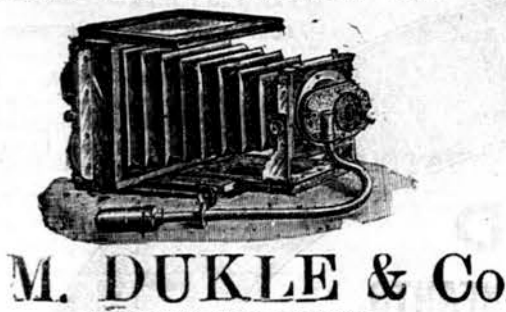

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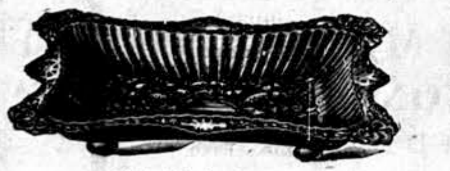
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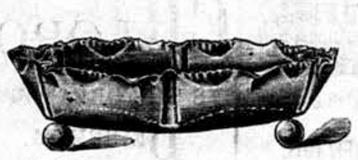
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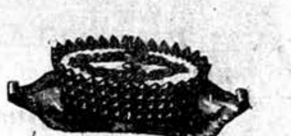
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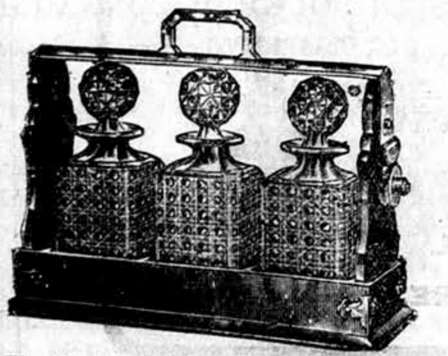
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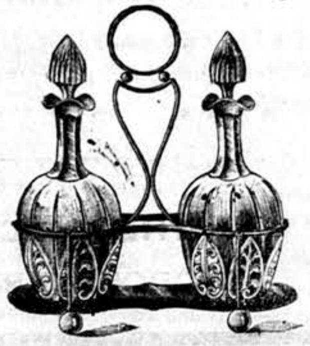
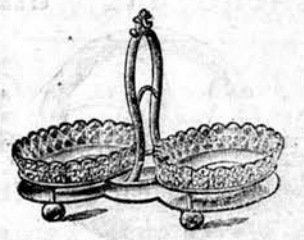

Oil and Vinegar, Rs. 28.

Cruet, Rs. 22.

Egg Boiler, Rs. 24.

Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 28
,, ,, ,, 20

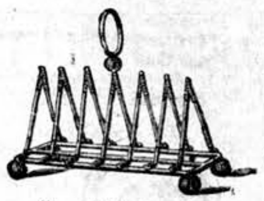
Handsomely Chased Fruit Dish, Rs. 44.


Preserve Stand, Rs. 20.

6 Bottle Cruet Frame, Rs. 25.

Preserved Stand and Spoon, Rs. 14.

Pepper, Rs. 3.


Toast Rack, Rs. 41.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 33.

Round Vegetable Dish and Cover, Rs. 32.

11 inch Entree Dish, Rs. 40.

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Pickle Frame, Rs. 16.

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¾ ,, ,, 24
1 ,, ,, 29
1½ ,, ,, 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ ,, ,, 18
1 ,, ,, 21
1½ ,, ,, 29

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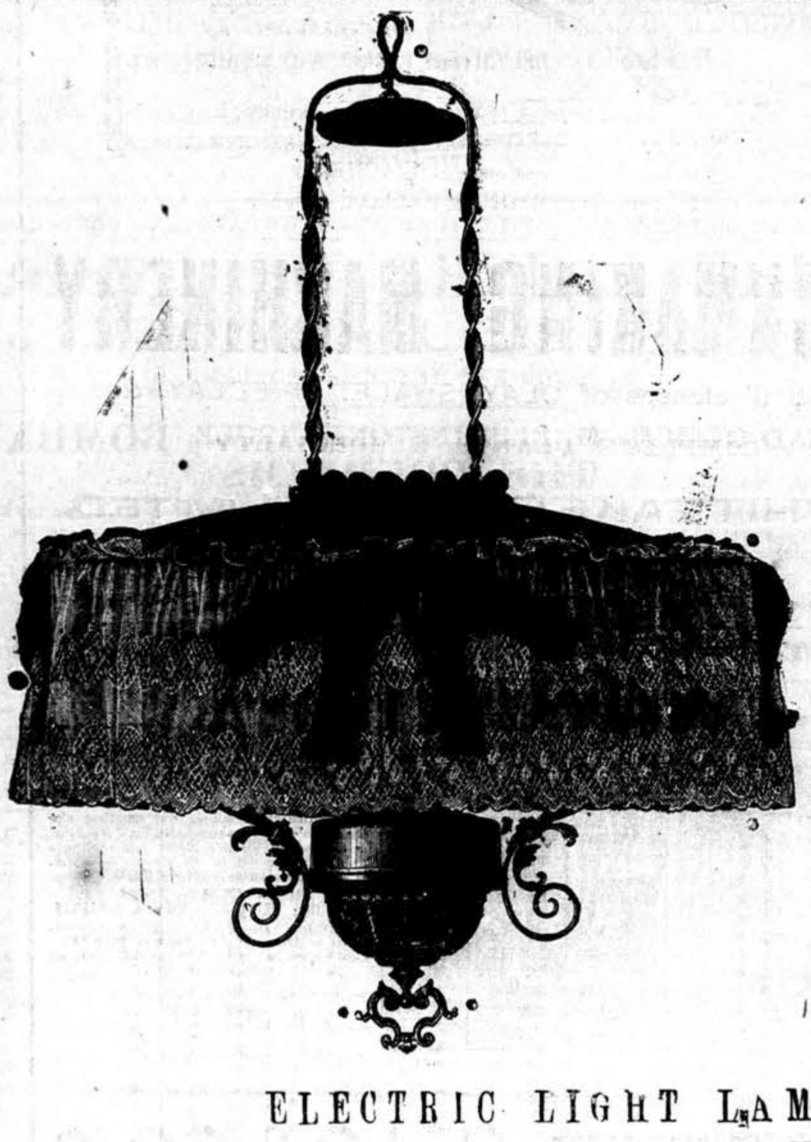

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